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TRUTH, JUSTICE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

BY L. D. STARKE. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1854. VOL. 5--NO 17

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POETRY.

From the Cincinnati Columbian.

THE CITY BELLE.

City Belle, the other day,
Was tripping long the street;
Little bonnet hid her neck,
And high-heeled shoes her feet.
She wore a bran new satin dress,
And parasol to match,
Tho' though she surely could not fail
Some young fop's heart to catch.

She swung herself from side to side,
The pavement was too small,
She took up the *entire* walk,
The pavement, curb, and all.
Her cheeks they were so full of paint
Her face so full of smiles,
That from her jewels one would guess,
Her father had the "piles."

A farmer's boy there chanced to pass,
Who'd come to town to see
The Elephant and other sights:
He thought—"what can this be?"
The thought so strong, he thought aloud,
And wag was passing by,
Why that," says he, "is a wondrous bird,
You watch, and it will fly."

The Belle walked on, and close behind
Followed the farmer's son;
However she walked, he followed still,
Until the set of sun.
Vain she stopped to make a call,
In hopes that he would leave,
But ne'er she sailed out again,
He was close to her sleeve.

And thus they walked for many a mile,
And many smiled to see,
A modern Belle and farmer's son
In such proximity.
The lady's promenade that day
Was anything but pleasant,
To be mistaken for a bird,
Perhaps some kind of pheasant.

At length the patience of the boy,
Seemed to be quite worn out,
And then he began to clap his hands,
And stamp his feet, and shout.
And many died (almost) with mirth,
As they came hurrying nigh,
To hear the country lad exclaim,
"Oh, bird, why don't you fly?"

I've followed it the live-long day,
In hopes to see it rise,
I wonder where it keeps its wings;
How sparkling now it's eyes;
I hope it isn't going to bite."
The Belle she then did scream,
The boy he takes me for a bird,
Or am I in a dream?"

"And are you not a lady bird?"
A looker-on did say,
Your feathers, silks, and satins all,
Your plumage rich and gay,
For a bird you'd not be taken,
And like to be thought human,
Has nothing near like others do,
At least, more like a woman."

MISCELLANEOUS

THE CURATE AND THE COQUETTE.

—o—

"I do not think
So fair an outward, and such stuff within,
Endows a man but he." SHAKESPEARE.

"Well, really I think I shall go to church this morning,' exclaimed Lady Clara Torrington; and, springing from the sofa on which she was reclining, she tossed away a French novel, over which she had yawned for the last half hour, and rung the bell to summon her attendant.

'Do you hear my resolve,' Jane? continued she, addressing her sister, who was engaged in writing at a table near her.

'I hear, but do not believe,' calmly replied her sister.

'It is a fact—I positively intend to go to church.'

Her companion raised her eyes, and regarded her with looks of unequivocal amazement. 'Go to church, and in the country, what an idea! but then you are such an odd person,' and she quietly resumed her employment.

'Positively, Jane, I am already repaid for the sacrifice of time, by having succeeded in rousing you into something like emotion; really I never saw you so animated before. But are you not curious to know what has put this freak into my head?'

'A little so.'

'Listen and attend, then: ever since I have been a denizen of this most stupid village of Maplehurst, now some four weeks, wheresoever I have been, with whomsoever I converse, one only theme do I hear discussed—the Curate of Maplehurst. Gentle and simple, rich and poor, all combine in sounding the praises of Richard Temple, for so the man is called.'

'What for?" his eloquence, piety, or what?'

'He has both these excellencies, I believe, but of course they would not alone have roused the spirit of curiosity in me; no dear, it is the report of his miraculous beauty that interests me. They say he is the Hercules and Antinous blended into one.'

'Oh, then, you are going to church to sketch him.'

'No; but I intend to make him come and sketch me—for I hear, amongst his other multiplied perfections, that he is an admirable amateur artist. The fact is, I must have an attache of some sort, and as the regiment at Laighton contains nothing but the plainest and most unloveable set of officers in his Majesty's service, and as my good husband chooses to bury me here whilst he is coquetting at Munich, I must get up an interest to beguile the tristeness of my exile. I must either send for Charles Herbert hither, from London, or flirt with the Curate here.'

But how do you know he will flirt with you? Perhaps you may fail in captivating him.'

'Did I ever fail?' and she turned her large oriental looking eyes full on her sister. Jane said nothing but bowed assentingly, with a sly smile, in which archness and malice had their share.

The attendant entered, and while Lady Torrington is engaged in making her toilette for church and conquest, it may be well to enlighten the reader as to her position and disposition.

Lady Clara Torrington was the youngest daughter of an English Baronet of limited fortune, but ancient pedigree. At an assize ball her beauty attracted the notice of the young Lord Torrington, the County Member. By the exercise of a little feminine diplomacy, in which she was a proficient, she succeeded in confirming the impression her charms had originated, and after a few months courtship, found herself, greatly to her heart's content, standing at the altar of St. George, Hanover square, swearing allegiance to a handsome young man, of 20,000£ a year—a Viscount, and a Legislator to boot.

Her husband had been lately appointed Ambassador from our Court to Munich, and as five years of matrimony had brought down the temperature of her affection (never rising very high for any one but herself) almost to zero, she declined accompanying him, advancing, as a plea to be left behind, the delicate state of health of their heir and only child; but secretly thinking that a sojourn of a few months in this country, without the *surveillance* of a husband would be vastly agreeable, as well as new. Lord Torrington yielded to her request, but solely on condition of her making their country-seat Maplehurst Hall, her place of residence during their temporary separation, and the promise that she would follow him as soon as the boy was pronounced strong enough to encounter the fatigue of a long journey. Lord Torrington had now been gone a month, and she was beginning to repent, from the dulness of the country, that she had not been his *compagnon du voyage*, when our tale opens.

Her disposition may be inferred from the flippancy of her conversation with her sister, who resembled her in the same total want of serious principle. Their mother dying in their infancy, their education had been confined to a French governess, who, when the period of tuition was completed, left them, rich in every varied accomplishment, but in character, vain and cold—heartless and selfish. Lady Torrington was more especially so, but possessing an unusual degree of tact, she could seem the reverse of these, and assume the impersonation of all earthly excellence. Her beauty few called in question; and it was of a remarkable character. From her mother (an Andalusian) she inherited a skin which, but for its exceeding clearness, would have been too dark for loveliness to an English eye; as it was, it only served to contrast with the rich crimson which dyed her cheek. Her eyes magnificent, soft, passionate, voluptuous, and capable of expressing every emotion which sways the human heart.—Her form some objected to as being rather too fully and luxuriantly developed for her height, which was rather under the middle size, but as her waist, hands, and feet, were fashioned in perfect symmetry, it scarcely seemed a disadvantage.

* * * * * * *

It was a bright sunshiny morning, and the Sabbath stillness was only broken by the low tinkling of the village bell of Maplehurst, summoning the inhabitants to the service of their Creator. It is not often, apart from the metropolis, that so large a congregation are assembled as now thronged, even to overflowing, the humble aisles of Maplehurst church. The interest of all classes seemed alike awakened by the fame of the curate, Richard Temple, and they crowded to hear him with an eagerness which, had he been accessible to the influence of so contemptible a feeling as vanity, would have amply administered to it.

The bell ceased—the organ (for they had an organ) poured forth its rich sonorous notes, and the minister ascended the desk.

As he is the hero of our little tale, some description of him may perhaps be thought necessary. It is to be regretted that our language does not supply us with any epithet descripuive of extraordinary personal advantages in a man. We may talk of a beautiful woman, but a beautiful man sounds ridiculous—yet simply to say Richard Temple was handsome, seems far too inconsiderable praise. He was much more than this. He, indeed, as Lady Torrington had said, blended the perfections of the Hercules and Antinous into one.

The whole contour of his face and form was so faultlessly and classically fine, that one's imagination, when looking at him, instantly recalled those masterpieces of Grecian sculpture which seem to ennoble humanity by their surpassing beauty.—His voice full, deep, and musical, was well calculated to give effect to the stream of burning fervid eloquence that his sermons contained; on the morning we are adverting to, he was engaged in advocating the cause of charity, and so powerfully did he appeal to the sympathies of his hearers, that ere he had concluded his discourse, overcome by her feelings, Lady Torrington was led to the vestry in a fainting state. But it may be as well give her own account of the events of the morning.

Arrived at home, she entered the drawing-room where her sister was still engaged in writing—and flinging herself on an ottoman, burst into, perhaps, the loudest laugh that had ever escaped from her aristocratic lips.

'Jane, do put down that horrid pen, and attend to me—I have had a fainting fit.'

'My dear Clara!'

'Nay do not look so frightened; for, truth to tell, it was only a *ruse*. Now I will tell you all the little history. I went to church; frightened the villagers from their propriety by my unexpected appearance—such bustling and fidgetting to get me a seat. At last I was ushered into what is called the clergyman's pew, close to the pulpit—the very thing I wished.—I had thus full leisure to look at the curate, who literally stands 'mongst men like a descended God.' But do not think I am going to bore you with a description: I will only tell you he is the style we gipsies admire—that is excessively fair. But, remember, not a bit of effeminacy; all expression, refinement and purity. I instantly made up my mind as to the agreability of a flirtation with such a divinity, and I intend to succeed. But I really think the man is religious, and engrossed with his duties—for, though I fixed my eyes, which I believe are rather overpowering, full on him during the prayers, he never appeared to see me. He preaches admirably: and somehow or other, he did so entirely excite my sensibilities that I began to cry! The heat, too, was suffocating. By a little manœuvering, I soon made the women in the pew believe I was fainting; and half sobbing, half lifeless, I was taken to the vestry. Was it not well managed?'

'Admirably; but such scenes are not to my taste.'

'Nor mine, but the end justifies the means.' Of course I did not choose to recover till the sermon was over. In came Temple; the glow which his own enthusiasm had called into his countenance (for thank goodness otherwise he is utterly pale,) had not subsided, and as the sun shone on his waving hair, and fell on his broad marble brow, I thought I had never looked upon anything so glorious. In the lowest and sweetest of voices he enquired 'If I had recovered?' But dear, so coldly, so calmly, so much too collectedly. I think, by the way, he is engaged; for he spoke in a very tender and familiar tone to a young person who had profered her assistance. But that makes no difference.—I will soon break that affair, if necessary. He certainly did hand me into the carriage, but not one smile did he vouchsafe, not one lingering look attended my departure. Now, perhaps, after so discouraging a commencement, other women would give him up. Not so Clara Torrington. This very night I shall write to tell him to call to morrow morning; I then intend to ask him if he will give lessons in the classics to Eustace—the boy is well enough and old enough to bear a little study now.'

True to her design, Lady Torrington despatched her proposed *billet* to Richard Temple, who, unsuspecting of any ulterior design in the summons, obeyed by calling at Maplehurst Hall at the time appointed, and entered readily into Lady Torrington's proposal of becoming, for some hours daily, the tutor of her boy. It is not necessary that we trace step by step the progress of her influence over him; enough that insensibly he became dazzled and encoiled by her fascination—enough that the hour which was to bring him to Maplehurst Hall, again to look at her varying loveliness, again to listen to her delicate and seductive flattery, was anticipated with an eagerness he trembled to own, enjoyed with an intensity dangerous to his peace. He felt that she was the wife of another.—He knew he was the affianced of an innocent girl, who loved him with all the measureless idolatry of a first and pure affection.

He knew this, but the spell was on him; and though each day determining to break the fetters that so unworthily enchained him, the intention expired before it arrived at maturity, beneath a bright glance and a soft word. Could he but have followed her to her boudoir when he left her presence, heard her detail to her sister with triumph and ridicule every word which she thought evidenced the advance of his passion, heard her calculate how soon she should consign to broken-hearted desertion the loving girl he had promised to marry, he had spurned her from his thoughts and from his heart with the disgust she merited. But how could he suspect this under the exterior she assumed? How imagine that the warm enthusiasm of her manner, subdued by the most captivating softness, which he believed, as she insinuated, only himself could call forth, was ready to be plied against any new object who excited her curiosity or pleased her eye. To her he served as an occupation, an amusement, a something to fill up and beguile the monotony of a country life.

To him she was an enchantress, who had made him at war with himself—who had disturbed the holy current of his thoughts and affections, and threatened, by her fatal power, to overthrow alike principle and peace. Bred in the calm seclusion of rural life, he had only left it to pursue his studies at Cambridge, where he obtained high academic distinction; and after being attained, returned to Maplehurst, his native village, to fulfil the duties of Curate. Beloved by the poor for his goodness, admired by the rich for his extraordinary personal and mental endowments, he had won himself a fame so pure and so wide-spreading, that for the unaffected sweetness and simplicity of his manners, his gentle bearing to all classes, it had been sufficient to have aroused the envy of those around him. Yet this was the man whom a heartless coquette had fixed on as a victim to her vanity and selfishness.

* * * * * * *

Turn we now to a sweet low-roofed cottage, through every window of which either the rose or the jessamine had forced an entrance—where, in a simple yet tastefully furnished parlor, sat two ladies working. The likeness between them declared them mother and daughter. The younger, despite the air of deep dejection which shadowed her face, was exquisitely fair, with that look of unsullied purity, which interests the feelings even yet more than regularity of form and feature. Her age was eighteen, she scarcely looked that.—Her eyes, filled with tears, were bent over her knitting, to escape the observation of her mother; but after a few minutes, unable longer to control her grief, she flung down her work, exclaiming, passionately:

'Mother, I can bear this no longer—I feel my heart is breaking—I must come to an explanation with Richard Temple, any thing is better than this torturing suspense.'

'In truth, Mary, I think his conduct explains itself—and if you had one feeling of womanly pride, you would forget him, or only think of him with the indifference his behavior merits.'

'Ah, do not blame him, or talk to me of pride; what has love like mine to do with pride—I forgive him! how heartily and entirely—I knew I was not worthy of him—it was vanity to think a being like Richard Temple could love and marry me. I wish I were as pretty as Lady Torington, every one admires her!'

'You exasperate me, child, beyond measure, with such language—is not Lady Torrington a married woman—and has not Richard been engaged to you for a year? He must either ratify that engagement at once, or you shall quit Maplehurst next week. That wicked woman shall not have the satisfaction of seeing her victim crawl to the grave, step by step, before her eyes.'

'I am sure Richard would not intentionally give me one hour's pain. He knows not how I love him: he never shall know, till I am dead. Great Heaven! here he is. He is coming up the garden—leave me, dear, dear mother—you will speak in anger to him,—let me see him alone.'

Mrs. Melvill left the room as Richard Temple entered the cottage. It was evident, from the wan paleness of his cheek and the agitated expression of his usually serene face, that the mind was ill at rest. In truth, the events of the last few months had operated a fearful change in him, personally and mentally. Unaccustomed hitherto to self-reproach, he now constantly endured its goading sting: honor bade him fufil his engagement to Mary Melvill, to which he was doubly impelled by the recollection of her late father, under whose roof and care he had been educated. Yet could he pronounce the marriage vow while his thoughts were filled with another's image? Still if he continued his attendance at the Hall, might not the passion which so fatally infatuated him, assume, ere long the dark shade of guilt? Had not Lady Torrington again and again reiterated that she loved him? Was he to refuse the love of so beautiful a being, the admired of every eye? Could he meet her again, and be yet cold and insensible to her burning words, her enticing charms; was it in man to be so? All these thoughts rushed through his brain as he approached the cotlage of his pure and gentle Mary. He came thither with the intent, cost what it might, of telling her the precise state of his feelings, and offering subservience to her decision, whatever it might be.

A long interview ensued. He described the struggle that was shaking his soul.—Mary heard him, and thick and fast the tears fell from her eyes but not one ungentle or reproachful word escaped her lips. She loved him as only woman can love.—She felt that, rather than he should suffer a single moment's unrest, she was content to number every future hour of existence by the dark dial of despair. Sick and weary she felt at heart; but, with a cold smile playing over her features, she gave him back his faith, and only prayed that Heaven might guide his wandering steps, and preserve him from the abyss towards which he was hurrying.

He left the cottage, and she felt that life henceforth was for her one long and dreary waste. The only thought whose solace lessened the sum of her wretchedness was, that she had done nought to add to his sufferings. But the idea that never again should his loved voice whisper in her ear the words of affection—that she was unloved and deserted—oh! the maddening anguish in that thought was intolerable. She groaned aloud, and wept the burning, bitter tears which the forsaken alone can weep! Before the close of the day, intelligence reached her that Richard Temple was dangerously ill. The events of the morning—the war between passion and rectitude in his naturally pure and noble mind—had been too much for nature to contend with. He had scarcely arrived at the parsonage, after his visit to Mary, when symptons of brain fever exhibited themselves, and he was now raving in delirious frenzy. For many weeks he lay hovering between life and death. During his illness he was attended by Mary and her mother, with that zealous solicitude which affection only can supply.

And did Lady Torrington strive to mitigate the misery herself had caused? No. Not one offer of assistance, not one message of sympathy reached him from her.

Immediately she found herself deprived of his society she sent over to Leighton, the nearest garrison town, ascertained that the regiment had been changed, and finding that the colonel of the one now stationed there had been an admirer of hers before marriage, resolved to renew the acquaintance. To do this was an easy and agreeable arrangement.

Colonel —— was delighted with a flirtation with so lovely a woman. He was her escort everywhere. And while Richard Temple was languishing on a sick bed, Lady Torrington was the leader at every gay assembly, encouraging the attention of a new admirer, making the same demonstration of affection which had so beguiled and deceived the fresh unpractised heart of the Curate of Maplehurst. Richard Temple recovered, and arose from his bed of suffering a better and a happier man. The dream of erring passion had passed away. He had been punished for his delusion. But the vision and the chastisement ceased together. He sickened as he remembered the wiles of Lady Torrington, and his heart, purified from her pernicious influence, opened again a home for the image of his once loved, innocent Mary.

Need we say that, his brief intoxication forgotten and forgiven, she received his renewed vows of affection with trembling and delight. Tears, it is true, were still in her eyes as she leaned on his bosom, and listened to the words of tenderness and love, but they were tears of delicious joy.

A few weeks passed in bliss, which each equally shared—they were married. A change of ministry occasioned the sudden recall of Lord Torrington from Munich, and the departure of Lady Torrington for London at this time; and greatly to the satisfaction of Mary, she never returned to Maplehurst while her husband continued in the curacy. The talents of Richard Temple procured him, ere long the patronage he deserved. He is now the incumbent of a valuable living, the idol of his wife, his children, and his parish.—And his pride is kept in subjection by the remembrance of a temptation and an escape.

MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE.

We extract the subjoined from a speech delivered by Mr. Alexander Frizell in reply to the toast of 'The Ladies,' at the recent banquet of the Quarter Sessions Grand Jury:

'Mr. Frizell, after some introductory remarks, said: I remember reading an anecdote which I cannot forbear mentioning, it so beautifully illustrates the force of female affection. When the Emperor Conrad besieged Hensburg, the women of the city found it was impossible the place could hold out. They, therefore, unanimously petitioned the Emperor to allow them to leave the city with only as much as each could carry with her. The Emperor, believing that the burden of each would necessarily be light, conceded to their request. A flag of truce was hoisted, and silence prevailed, when the city gates flew open. The women marched out rank and file—and what do you think they were carrying? Peace be to their ashes, and honor to their memory! Every one of them had *her husband* on her back. (Cheers.) The Emperor was so stricken by their conjugal fidelity that he restored the wives back their husbands and the city to all its former privileges.

'Now Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I ask you, could all the bachelors in the wide world this day produce an action comparable to that? Oh, that I had the reasoning power of Socrates, that I might induce these young men whom I see around me to consult their own happiness by renouncing what is falsely called 'single blessedness!' (Great cheering.) Socrates, once, on delivering a lecture to the Athenians on love and matrimony, pressed home his subject so powerfully and so convincingly on the hearts of his audience, by showing them the comforts and advantages the married man possessed over the bachelor, that all the men rose up in a body and solmenly declared that they would marry on the first available opportunity. Of course ladies will not be the first to declare their love. No! they would rather let concealment, 'like a worm in the bud, feed on their damask cheek.' They are like the golden nuggets in auriferous regions—they will not come to you unsought. But, do you seek the inestimable treasure of a wife, and you will be rewarded by a bliss, the adequate description of which would alike defy the pen of poet or the pencil of artists.'—(Great cheering.)

A LITTLE TOO PUNCTUAL.

The hour was approaching for the departure of the New Haven steamboat from her berth at New York, and the usual crowd of passengers and friends of passengers, newsboys, fruit-venders, cabmen, and dock-loafers was assembled on and about the boat. We were gazing at the motley group, from the foot of the promenade deck stairs, when our attention was attracted by the singular actions of a tall brown Yankee in an immense wool hat, chocolate colored coat and pantaloons, and a fancy vest. He stood near the starboard paddle-box, and scrutinized sharply every female who came on board; every now and then consulting an enormous silver bull's eye watch which he raised from the depths of a capacious fob by means of a powerful steel chain. After mounting guard in this manner, he dashed furiously down the gang-plank and up the wharf, re-appearing on board almost instantaneously with a flushed face expressing the most intense anxiety. This series of operations he performed several times, after which he rushed about the boat wildly and hoplessly ejaculating:

'What's the time er day? wonder of my repeater's fast? Whar's the cap'n whar's the steward? whar's the mate? whar's the boss that owns the ship?'

'What's the matter, sir?' we ventured to ask him when he stood still for a moment.

'Haint you seen nothin' of a gal in a blue run bonnet, with a white Canton crape shawl (cost ten dollars,) pink gown and brown boots, hey? come aboard while I was looking for the cap'n, at the pint cend of the ship—have ye? hey?'

'No such person has come aboard.'

'Tormented lightnin'! she's my *wife*!' he screamed; 'Married her yesterday.—All her trunks and mine are aboard under a pile of baggage as high as a Connecticut steeple. The darned black nigger says he can't hand it out, and I wont leave my baggage any how. My wife—only think on it—was to have come aboard at half past-four, and here its most five. What's become of her? She can't have eloped. We haint been married long enough for that. You don't think she's been abducted, do ye, mister? Speak! answer! wont ye? O! I'm ravin' distracted. What are they ringin' that ere bell for? Is the ship afire?'

'It's the signal for departure—the first bell. The second will be rung in four minutes.'

'Thunder! you don't say so! Whar's the cap'n?'

'That gentleman in the blue coat.'

The Yankee darted to the captain's side.

'Cap'n stop the ship for ten minutes, wont ye?'

'I can't do it, sir.'

'But ye must, I tell you. I'll pay you for it. How much will ye ax?'

'I could not do it, sir.'

'Cap'n! I'll give you tew dollars,' gasped the Yankee.

The captain shook his head.

'I'll give ye five—five dollars and a half—and a half!—and a half!—and a half!' he kept repeating, dancing about in his agony, like a mad jackass on a hot iron plate.

'The boat starts at five, precisely,' said the captain shortly, and turned away.

'O, you stunny-hearted heathin!' murmured the Yankee, almost bursting into tears. 'Partin' man and wife, and we jest one day married.'

At this moment the huge paddle-wheels began to haw the water, and the walking beam descended heavily, shaking the huge fabric to her centre. All who were not going to New Haven went ashore.

The hands began to haul in the ponderous gang-plank; the fasts were already cast loose.

'Leggo that plank!' roared the Yankee, colaring one of the hands. 'Drop it, like a hot potato, or, I'll heave ye into the dock.'

'Yo—ho!' shouted the men in chorus, as they heaved on the gangway.

'Shut up, you braying donkeys!' yelled the maddened Yankee,' or there'll be an ugly spot of work.'

But the plank was got aboard, and the boat plashed past the pier.

In an instant the Yankee pulled off his coat, flung his hat beside it on the deck, and rushed wildly to the guard.

'Are you drunk or crazy?' cried a passenger, seizing him.

'I'm goin' to fling myself into the dock and swim ashore!' cried the Yankee. 'I mustn't leave Sairy Ann alone in New York city. You may divide the baggage among ye. Let go me! I can swim.'

He struggled so furiously that the consequences of his rashness might have been fatal, had not a sudden apparation changed his purpose. A very pretty young woman in a blue bonnet, white Canton crape shawl, pink dress and brown boots came towards him.

The big brown Yankee uttered one stentorian shout of 'Sairy Ann!' clasped her in his arms, in spite of her struggling, and kissed her heartily, right before all the passengers.

'Where *did* you come from?' he inquired.

'From the lady's cabin, answered the bride. 'You told me half-past four, but I thought I'd make sure, and come at four.'

'A leetle too punctual!' said the Yankee. 'But it's all right now. Hallo, cap'n! you can go ahead now. I don't care about stopping. Come nigh losing five dollars—fact I come nigh losing the passage money and the baggage—come nigh gettin' drownded, Sairy, all along of you. But it's all right now. Go ahead steamboat! Rosin up there fireman! Darn the expense.'

When the sun set, the loving couple were seen seated on the upper deck, the big brown Yankee's arm encircling the slender waist of the young woman in the blue bonnet and pink dress. We believe they reached their destination safe and sound.—*Flag of our Union.*

AN INCIDENT OF THE REVOLUTION.

The want of provisions in the camp of Burgoyne, just previous to his capture by the Americans, began to be severely felt; the Americans had seized their last supply, which some boats contained; all resort to the country lying round, where tory friends were to be found, was totally cut off. The prosecuting Americans had fenced them in as with a wall of vengeance, which could not be passed; famine had commenced his unnerving power, sickness was multiplied among the soldiery, fever attended with its deliriums, raved from couch to couch. Water, water, was the incessant cry. And although the Hudson on one side of the camp, poured along its silent waters, and the rapid stream of Fish Creek roared sweetly in the ears of the sick and desponding forces, yet it was impossible to snatch a drop from these dreadfully guarded waters; a hundred bullets were sure to pierce whoever made the attempt, soon as they stooped down to touch the silver current. But such were the cries for water that their women, moved by pity, were made superior to the dreadful crisis (imagining that the Americans would not, from feelings of gallantry shoot a female,) snatched hastily their pails and ran to the shores to try what the event might be. Their opinion of the enemy, as it proved, with respect to their person, was correctly formed, but their pails were doomed to a harder fate, for while they could not find it in their hearts to spill the blood of defenceless females, they were sure to riddle their pails as they hung from their hands, so that little or no water could be procured.

In this dilemma, a faithful wife, who had left her native country for love of her husband, who was one of the unfortunate Hessians sold by his government to the King of England at a certain sum a head to fight in a cause the merits of which he knew nothing. This woman as she moved from couch to couch, listening to the moans of the sick for water, suddenly resolved; 'I will try; perhaps I may succeed to bring a little.' Her husband tried to dissuade her, but she persisted, her sympathies were strong, for as a kind and comforting angel, she made it her business to hover over the diseased and wounded of her countrymen, (the Hessians,) all the while she had been in the army.

She sprang along the adventurous path that lead to the dreaded shore, her husband following her as far as he dare; already she stood at the brink in full view of the guns on the other side; for a moment she cast an imploring glance that way, and then to heaven for protection; her right hand had dashed the vessel deep into the waters; a struggle to clear the open shore and reach the deeply shaded bank, had marked her agitated manner, when a ball, aimed at her pail, struck, as she had stooped over the vessel too low, her angel bosom—the hot blood spouted and dyed the ground before her quivering frame fell crimsoned in the gore of her faithful heart. Her husband, who had waited but a short distance for her return, had not moved his constant eye from his all of earth, while within his soul vibrated between the vast extremes of hope and despair, her scream struck his ear, her reeling frame showed him that the shaft of death had cleft her heart asunder. She had but touched the ground where she fell, when his arms enclosed her, dyed in spouting blood from her bosom, frantic with grief, he dreaded not the flash of the deadly rifle, but bore her to the camp, struggling in the pangs of dissolution, while he impressed on her fading forehead the last kiss of fervent affection.

The grief of this man was respected; not a gun moved its trigger; hushed were the volleys of the sympathizing, yet brave Vermonters; her pail, and not her person, had been the aim of the distressed marksman, the Green mountain boy.

Dogs.—A dog is a good thing to have in the country. I have one which I raised from a pup. He is a good stout fellow, and a hearty barker and feeder. The man of whom I bought him said he was a thorough-bred, but he began to have a mongrel look about him. He is a good watch dog though, for the moment he sees any suspicious looking person about the premises, he comes right into the kitchen and gets behind the stove. At first we kept him in the house, and he scratched all night to get out. Then we turned him out, and he scratched all night to get in. Then we tied him up at the back of the garden, and he howled so that our neighbor shot at him twice before daylight.—Finally, we gave him away, and he came back; and now he is just recovering from a fit, in which he has torn up the patch that had been sown for our winter radishes.

POPULAR SMILES.

Some ingenious rhymer has placed the following sayings in poetic order, the opposites in juxtaposition:

As wet as a fish—as dry as a bone;
As live as a bird—as dead as a stone;
As plump as a partridge—as poor as a rat;
As strong as a horse—as weak as a cat;
As hard as a flint—as soft as a mole;
As white as a lilly—as black as a coal;
As plain as a pikestaff—as rough as a bear;
As tight as a drum—as free as the air;
As heavy as lead—as light as a feather;
As steady as time—as uncertain as weather;
As hot as an oven—as cold as a frog;
As gay as a lark—as sick as a dog;
As slow as a tortoise—as swift as the wind;
As true as the gospel—as false as mankind;
As thin as a herring—as fat as a pig;
As proud as a peacock—as blue as a grig;
As savage as tigers—as mild as a dove;
As stiff as a poker—as limp as a glove;
As blind as a bat—as deaf as a post;
As cool as a cucumber—as warm as a toast;
As red as a cherry—as pale as a ghost.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of N. Carolina:

In communicating my regular Message to the General Assembly, a fit occasion is presented for congratulating its members upon the blessings which a kind Providence has bestowed upon the people of the State, and especially upon their exemption, to a considerable extent, from the diseases and calamities which have visited other States and Nations, with such sad and devastating consequences. It is also a subject of congratulation that the spirit of progress and improvement, which, at present, animates our people, presents a bright prospect for the destiny of our beloved State.

Agriculture, in North Carolina, has undergone an important improvement, which has increased the reward of the husbandman, and imparted and additional interest to this great pursuit; the amount of crime committed, it is believed, will compare favorably with that of any other State; the laws have been executed as faithfully, and justice administered as impartially as in any other country; the faith of the State has been scrupulously preserved, and her credit stands deservedly high, both at home and abroad. Improvements are being extended to afford the Farmer and Mechanic a cheap and expeditious mode of transportation for the surplus products of their labor, and for the supplies they are to receive in return; a University, of the highest rank, aided by numerous Colleges and Academies, of a high order; and a system of Common Schools, which will soon be second to that of no other State, are rapidly extending the facilities of mental improvement to every class of our citizens; the Geological examinations are almost daily disclosing valuable additions to the inexhaustible mineral wealth of the State; and, added to all these, we have a population that is unsurpassed in the essential elements of true greatness. But, notwithstanding this gratifying condition of things, there are many subjects intimately connected with the welfare and prosperity of the people of the State, which require the action of the General Assembly.

In a government like ours, where the voice of the people, to a great extent, controls public measures, Education is not only a subject in which every good citizen feels a deep interest, but it becomes one of great public importance, and demands the fostering care of the State. Hence that clause in the Constitution which declares—

"That a school or schools shall be established by the Legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices: and all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more Universities."

The University of the State is in successful operation, sustaining the high reputation it has long and deservedly enjoyed; and, at each Commencement, sends forth a number of graduates to engage in the various pursuits of life. This institution is every year educating, gratuitously, no inconsiderable number of meritorious young gentlemen, who have not the means for that purpose. It would be difficult to estimate the beneficial influences the University has exerted in North Carolina, and in other States of the Union.

Our Common Schools have been in operation but for a comparatively short period, and are progressing as well, perhaps, as we have a right to expect, when we consider the many difficulties that have to be encountered in the commencement of such a system. There are doubtless still many defects in the management of these Schools, which time and experience will enable us to correct. The system, however, is doing incalculable good, and its beneficial influence will be more strikingly obvious to the generation which succeeds us. There is no subject more worthy of favorable consideration than Common Schools. The greatness of a State depends upon her people. In a few years, those who now direct public affairs will pass from the stage of action, and the welfare and destiny of the State and the Republic will be committed to the charge of a new generation. If that generation shall be found wanting in wisdom and virtue, what is to be the fate of the monuments of greatness erected by its ancestors? The education of the masses of the people is the best security for the rights of persons and of property; and, in a free government, where intelligence and virtue are the true passports to fame and distinction, it places the poor and obscure upon an equality with the rich and powerful, and will prove the best means of perpetuating the blessings of liberty.

During the last year, there was distributed, from the Literary Fund, for Common Schools, in the various counties of the State, the sum of one hundred and twenty-eight thousand one hundred and two dollars, fourteen cents, ($128,102 14;) and, during the present year, the sum of one hundred and eighty thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars, eight cents, (180.850 08,) has been distributed for the same object. It is believed that nearly the same amount has been collected by taxation, in the counties, for the support of Common Schools.

The report of the General Superintendent of Common Schools, for the past year, Gives an account, in detail, of the labors and observations of that officer. It states many gratifying facts, and presents various suggestions in regard to the improvement of the schools. It is herewith transmitted. His report for the present year will be communicated in due time.

It is desirable that the principal of the Literary Fund should be increased, to permanently secure a larger distribution for the support of Common Schools.

The Swamp Lands are an uncertain source of income, and their successful management requires a degree of personal attention, that it would be extremely inconvenient for the Executive to bestow. The titles of large tracts of the land are in dispute, and it is believed, that trespasses, materially impairing their value, have been committed on them, for years. When counsel are instructed to bring suits, a difficulty arises in procuring the information necessary to their successful prosecution. The lands, in many instances, are inaccessible, except to persons who have experience in their exploration. Further legislation is necessary to protect the public interest in these lands. It is believed that public policy demands that provision should be made for the appointment of an efficient Agent, to be paid a reasonable salary, whose duty it should be, under the instructions of the Literary Board, to procure facts to enable the Board to protect its interest in the Swamp Lands.

The Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, is in successful operation and affords great facilities for imparting instruction to these unfortunate classes of our population, who by the knowledge they receive are prepared to become intelligent and useful members of society. The Institution is under the management of a Board of Directors who perform a good deal of labor without receiving any compensation. I respectfully recommend that provision bo made to pay the members of Board, a reasonable sum for their services, and that the Executive or some other State officer, be associated with the Board in the management of the institution.

The President and Directors of the Littery Fund will, in due time, submit a report, showing the condition of the Fund, and the proceedings of the Board in relation to other subjects committed to their management.

Under the existing provisions of the Constitution of this State, a freehold of fifty acres of land is one of the indispensable qualifications required of a voter for a Senator of the General Assembly. This requirement is unjust, and ought to be removed. The question of Free Suffrage has been so much discussed, and its importance has become so well understood, that it does not require a lengthy discussion on this occasion. The proposition that no man ought to vote for a Representative in one branch of the Legislatuae, without he owns fifty acres of land, is palpably wrong, that the time will come when the fact that it ever had a place in the Constitution, will be regarded with profound astonishment. No system of free government can be based upon the supposition that the people are politically corrupt, and incapable of exorcising the right of suffrage.

This feature of the Constitution disfranchises, in one branch of the Legislature, at least fifty thousand of the free white men of the State. These men are as ready as any portion of our population, to contribute their means for the support of government, and to sacrifice their lives in defence of the honor and liberty of their country. They constitute an intelligent, industrious, and meritorious part of our citizens, and may safely be entrusted with political equality. The larger number of them are possessed of estates of more value than the ordinary freehold of fifty acres of land, and are engaged in the various honorable pursuits of life. Every candid mind must admit that fifty acres of land does not endow its owner with knowledge, nor does it impart to him virtue or patriotism, when he goes to the ballot-box.

Free Suffrage will not deprive the landholder of any right he now enjoys, but it will give the non-landholder a great privilege, which is now, unjustly withheld from him. The people at their elections, have repeatedly declared, by large majorities, in favor of this question of Constitutional reform, and they are in favor of effecting it by the Legislative mode. The Constitution prescribes two modes for future amendments: One is by a three-fifths and two-thirds vote of each House of two consecutive Legislatures, and subsequent ratification by the voters of the State; the other is by a Convention authorized to be called by a two-thirds vote of each branch of the Legislature. The former mode is preferable for obtaining Free Suffrage, because it is safe, economical, and practicable, while the latter is the very reverse. The Constitution requires amendments by the Legislature, to be submitted to the voters of the State for ratification; but there is no such Injunction imposed in regard to amendments by a Convention.

I earnestly recommend that an amendment to the Constitution, giving every qualified voter for the Commons the right also to vote for Senator, be passed by the requisite majorities of the two Houses of the General Assembly, to be submitted, in conformity to the requirements of the Constitution, to the action of the next General Assembly, and subsequently to the people of the State for ratification.

The justice of Free Suffrage is so manifest, that even among freeholders themselves, there is an overwhelming majority who are in favor of its adoption. The elective franchise is the dearest right of an American citizen, and it is the exercise of this invaluable privilege, that distinguishes free governments from despotisms. It is hoped the odious distinction between voters will be erased from our Constitution, and that we shall, in fact, become a people of "equal rights and privileges."

The opinions I have heretofore expressed, in opposition to altering the basis of representation, remain unchanged.

The election of Judges and Justices of the Peace by the people, and for terms less than for life, are also questions of reform, which I recommend to the favorable consideration of the General Assembly.

Agriculture is the great interest of the State, and upon its success depends the prosperity of all other industrial pursuits. This important interest has been too much neglected. The Agricultural survey of the State will no doubt be attended with highly beneficial results. The same may be said of the act passed by the last Legislature to encourage Agriculture, Domestic Manufactures, and the Mechanic Arts.—It is the paramount duty of every well regulated government, to extend due encouragement to those engaged in the cultivation of the soil. There is no pursuit more honorable or better calculated to promote the happiness of man, and none more important to the preservation of republican institutions. A new impulse has been given to this branch of industry, that is perceptible in every part of the State. The tide of emigration which has hitherto drained North Carolina of her wealth and population, has already been stayed, and the enterprise and capital of other portions of the country are now attracted within her limits, affording evidences of prosperity, and contributing towards her advancement to the high position she is destined to occupy.

Intimately connected with the prosperity of Agriculture, Manufacturing, and Mining, stands the subject of Internal Improvements. Commerce in this age is an essential element, without which the great industrial pursuits must languish. That which is comparatively valueles in one part of the world, often becomes a vast mine of wealth when conveyed to another. The value of commerce does not consist in the profitable exchange of commodities alone; but it enables us also to avail ourselves of the improvements and knowledge of every part of the globe. The geographical position of the State is such that her immense stores of wealth could be of little advantage in the scale of commerce, were it not for inland improvement. To the full development of our resources, there are presented many obstacles, which appear almost insurmountable; yet we ought to remember that these are more than compensated by the great advantages we enjoy. When we reflect that others have overcome greater obstacles, there is no cause to despair. For when we consider health, comfort, salubrity or climate, and capacity for Agriculture, Manufacturing, and Mining, N. Carolina is not surpassed by any State in the Union. A judicious system of Internal Improvements by the State has ever been regarded as a subject of great importance, and entitled to the favorable consideration of the General Assembly. The improvements already completed, as well as those in the course of construction, have been productive of very important advantages; but they are still far from affording facilities adequate to the wants of the people. There never was a time when there existed a stronger necessity for self-reliance. The North during the last twenty-five years, in the way of protection and other unjust exactions, has exorted from North Carolina more money than would have been required to improve all our rivers and construct all of our railroads. The farmers and other classes need cheap transportation and convenient markets where they can carry their property with safety. They need commercial and manufacturing towns and cities at home, with shipping to do their own importing and exporting, without continuing longer to pay tribute ts the North. They need intercommunication within their own State, that they may understand and appreciate the wants of each other.

These desirable objects can be accomplished by inland improvements. They, however, are not the work of a day, nor of a year, but time and a large expenditure of money will be required for their completion. What can be done with safety ought to be done now, and the rest left to time. In embarking in Internal Improvements, a due regard should be had to the means and resources of the State, as well as to the necessity and practicability of the works themselves. Wild and visionary schemes should be avoided, and the credit of the State should be inviolably maintained. The works should at least promise advantages to the people corresponding with the amount to be expended. The particular objects of improvement which it is expedient to prosecute at this time, is a question submitted to the prudence and discretion of the General Assembly.

Since the re-organization of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, the road under the charge of that Company has been thoroughly repaired, and the connecting link between that road and the Wilmington and Raleigh, and the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroads has been completed. This road affords increased facilities for transportation and travel to an important portion of the State. It is represented to be in a very prosperous condition, and is now paying a very handsome dividend to the State.

The Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad continues to afford great facilities to the public, and pays good dividends, which go to increase the income of the Literary Fund. This road too is represented as being in a very prosperous condition.

The North Carolina Railroad is progressing with the usual expedition of such works, and a considerable portion of the road has been laid down. This important enterprise when completed, promises great advantages to a large portion of the State.

The Board of Internal Improvement have, from time to time, as it became necessary, ordered the Public Treasurer to sell the Bonds of the State to pay her subscription to this Road. Up to this time, the sum of one million six hundred and thirty thousand dollars ($1,630,000) of the bonds authorized by law to be issued for this purpose, have been sold by the Public Treasurer. The State has realized no inconsiderable sum for premium obtained on these bonds, a fact affording the highest evidence of her credit and standing. The report of the President and Directors of this company will be communicated in due time.

The Charter of the North Carolina Railroad Company provides for the representation of the stock of the State in the meetings of the Stockholders, but does not point out the mode by which such representation shall be appointed. At the last session of the General Assembly, an Act was passed proposing certain amendments to the Charter, one of which authorized the Executive to make the appointment; and with that proposition there was incorporated another which, in all probability, would have placed the State, which owns two-thirds of the stock, in a minority in the meetings of the Stockholders. This act was, in my opinion, very properly rejected by the individual Stockholders themselves. At each meeting I appointed a representative for the State, but I am unofficially informed that such appointment has not been recognised as sufficient, and the consequence has been that the State has been unrepresented in their meetings. The right of representation is provided for in the Charter, and its exercise does not depend upon the assent of the individual Stockholders. Therefore, to make this question perfectly clear, it is only necessary to provide, by law, the manner in which such representative shall be appointed.

In all cases where the State makes a subscription to a corporation, she ought to retain the right to be represented in proportion to her stock.

The construction of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad has been prosecuted with much energy and enterprise, and the improvement is affording important advantages to a portion of the State. As far as I have been informed, the Company having this road in charge has not officially acted on the amendment proposed to its Charter by the last General Assembly.—It is believed, however, that the amendment will not be accepted.

The State's subscription to the Neuse River Navigation Company has been paid. The report of the President and Directors in relation to the valuable improvement under the charge of that Company, is herewith transmitted.

The subscription authorized by the Act of the last session of the Legislature to be made to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company has been paid upon a compliance with the conditions prescribed. The improvement under the charge of this Company is a desirable object, and when completed will afford important commercial advantages.

The appropriation for the improvement of Tar River has been paid to the the Commissioners appointed to superintend that work. It is believed that the appropriation will be found insufficient to complete this desirable improvement.

The Fayetteville and Western Plank Road has been extended. This valuable improvement has paid good dividends and affords great facilities to the public. The report of the President and Directors of the Company having that road in charge is herewith transmitted.

The Western Turnpike has also been extended, and is a work affording great convenience to the portion of the State in which it is located.

The Stock of the McDowell and Yancey Turnpike has been subscribed, and a part of the State's subscriptien has been paid.

The Reports of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, and of the Western Plank-road Company, are herewith transmitted. Also the Report of the President of the Petersburg, and of the Greenville and Roanoke Railroad Companies; and the Report of the President and Directors of the Roanoke Navigation Company.

Agreeably to the provisions of the act passed at the last Session of the General Assembly, to incorporate the Atlantic and North Carolina, and the North Carolina and Western Railroad Companies, arrangements were made with the President and Directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company, for the Survey of a Railroad route from Beaufurt Harbor to Goldsboro', and also for the Survey of a route from Salisbury to the Tennessee line. In pursuance of these arrangements, Col. Walter Gwynn was appointed Chief Engineer to superintend their execution. The Surveys of both of these important improvements have been made. The able Report of the Survey of the Eastern Route has been made, and is herewith transmitted. The Report of the Western Route will be transmitted when finished.

The attention of the General Assembly is respectfully invited to the subject of common public highways. Good roads are very important to every community. The present mode of assessing the labor, to construct and repair the common highways, is unjust and unequal. The labor performed is a tax. It frequently occurs under the existing law, that persons possessed of large estates, contribute little or no labor in repairing roads, while heavy exactions are made of others whose means are very limited. This is wrong. Persons ought to contribute in proportion to the value of their estates.

The amount of public debt, on the 31st of October, 1854, was two million, eight hundred and ninety-six thousand, two hundred and seventy dollars, thirty-one cents, ($2,896,270 31). This does not include two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, ($250,000) of the Bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, which were endorsed by the State, because the Company regularly meets the interest, and from time to time, is paying a portion of the principal of its debt.

The Report of the Public Treasurer, showing the condition of the finances of the State, will, in due time, be communicated.

The Report of the Comptroller, for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1853, is herewith transmitted.

In regard to our Revenue system, I repeat the recommendation contained in my message at the commencement of the last session of the General Assembly. No more money should be collected from the people than is necessary to defray the economical expenses of a good government.—Taxation is indispensable; but it is one of the first duties of the statesman to endeavor to equalize the burdens, as well as the benefits, of the system. Of late years, the demands upon the Treasury have increased, and our financial system has assumed a more important aspect. The tax for county purposes is collected entirely on land and polls; and the amount paid into the Public Treasury, on those two items, is small, when compared with the tax paid for county purposes. An examination into the existing revenue laws will show that they operate unequally. In many cases, the discrimination made between objects of taxation is strikingly unjust.

As a general rule, it is believed that the tax on the estate of each person should be in proportion to its value, subject to such exceptions as circumstances and fundamental principles may justify. Inasmuch as property, on the one hand, ought not to be made the test of public privilege, neither, on the other hand, ought the absence of property to exempt the person from bearing a just share of the public burden.—Therefore, a capitation tax is imposed.—Slaves are regarded, to some extent, as both persons and property. The following wise provision of our State Constitution, which ought not to be departed from, defines the power of legislation on this subject:

1. "Capitation tax shall be equal throughout the State, upon all individuals subject to the same.

2. "All free males over the age of twenty-one years, and under the age of forty-five years, and all slaves over the age of twelve years, and under the age of fifty years shall be subject to capitation tax, and no other person shall be subject to such tax; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent exemptions of taxable polls, as heretofore prescribed by law, in cases of bodily infirmity."

It will be seen that slave property must form an exception in framing an *ad valorem* system of taxation. White males alone are subject to a poll tax, while a poll tax is imposed on both male and female slaves, and the period of taxation begins nine years earlier, and continues five years longer on the latter. Thus, it will appear, that, by taxing both sexes, the amount of revenue collected from the tax on slaves is double the amount collected on white polls, in proportion to the entire population of the two races; and the difference in the duration of the period for which they are taxed, is equivalent to one hundred per cent more. It is, therefore, obvious, that, in proportion to the whole number of each race, the poll tax paid on slaves is three times as much as that paid on the white population. So it will be found that this provision of the Constitution has imposed a tax on slaves, in the two fold character of persons and property, and that an *ad valorem* tax cannot be imposed on that species of estate.

Persons and property being the principal objects of taxation, they should bear a fair and just relation to each other in a system of revenue. It is believed that, after excepting slaves, each person's estate, real and personal, including money, whether at interest or not, ought to be taxed alike, according to value. This would require every person to contribute in proportion to the value of his or her estate, and would equalize the public burden between the various classes, upon principles of justice. I know of no better rule to ascertain the ability of the owner to pay, or the degree of protection his estate requires from government, than by resorting to the actual value of such estate. This system need not interfere with taxing certain employments and the income of certain professions, as is now done. Such persons as do not possess personal estate of the value of one hundred and fifty dollars, ($150) ought to be exempt from property tax, and an exemption of a like amount might be made in favor of all others. It is believed that a system of revenue based on these principles, is demanded by public policy.

In conformity to an Act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, I appointed the Hon. Thomas Ruffin one of the Commiasioners to revise and digest the public statute laws of the State, but he declined to accept, and the duties of the commission were completed by Messrs. Moore and Biggs, who have bestowed upon the subject much labor and investigation.—The result will in due time be communicated to the General Assembly. This subject will require careful examination, and must necessarily protract the length of the session.

The Charters of two of the principal Banks of the State, will soon expire, and it becomes the duty of the General Assembly, either to recharter them or to establish others to supply the deficiency in the paper circulation, that would result from closing the business of these institutions.—The amount of banking capital, best adapted to the convenience and substantial prosperity of the State, is a difficult question to determine. It is believed, however, that the amount at present employed, is not adequate to the wants of the public.—Banks or branches, are needed at some points where, at present, there are none, and at other places where they already exist, an increase of capital, and in some cases, an addition to the number of Banks, would seem to be demanded. Undue contractions and expansions of the amount of the paper currency ought, as far as possible, to be avoided. The circulation of notes of a less denomination than three or five dollars, should be prohibited; and wholesome restrictions imposed, to protect the public against the evils of a depreciated currency.

A well regulated Judiciary system is necessary to the security of the rights of persons and of property. North Carolina has been pre-eminently blessed in the wholesome administration of justice in her courts. This has doubtless been more the result or the integrity and wisdom of her Judges, than of the perfection of the system itself. It is believed that the Supreme Court ought to consist of four Judges, instead of three. With the present number, when the court is divided, and the majority are for overruling the decision of the court below, counting the Judge who tried the case, the weight of authority, as far as the number of judges is concerned, is equal on both sides. Yet, in such cases, the decision below is reversed, and important legal questions finally adjudicated. If the court consisted of four Judges, then on an equal division of the court, the decision below would stand. To adjudicate the question and reverse the decision below, would require the concurrence of three of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

It is believed that public convenience requires that two additional Judicial Circuits should be formed, and the corresponding number of Judges and Solicitors appointed.

The Attorney General is at present required to perform the duties of Solicitor of the third circuit. He ought to be relieved of those duties, and a Solicitor appointed to perform them. The Attorney General, for the time being, should reside in Raleigh; and in addition to attending the Supreme Court, as now required, he should attend to the business of the Public Boards in all the Courts. I would also suggest that it be made the duty of that officer to superintend the enrolment of all bills and resolutions passed by the General Assembly; and when requested, to give written opinions to the heads of the Department.

It is important to collect the statistics of Crime in this State. This might be easily done, by making it the duty of the clerks of the clerks of the county and Superior Courts to make annual returns to the Attorney General or Executive, to be compiled for the use of the General Assembly.

Since the last session of the Legislature, the Hon. Thomas Settle, one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, has resigned. With the consent of the Council of State, the Hon. Samuel J. Person was appointed to fill his place. It becomes the duty of the General Assembly to supply the vacancy.

The Lunatic Asylum is advancing towards its completion. This institution will soon be open to the reception of patients. The Commissioners appointed to superintend the construction of the buildings deserve great credit for the manner in which they have discharged their duties. Without compensation, they have performed much labor, and incurred heavy responsibilities.

The establishment of a Scientific and Military School is a subject of importance, to which I beg leave to call the attention of the General Assembly.

The training of the Militia, and additional encouragement to the formation of Volunteer Companies, are subjects worthy of consideration

The report of the State Geologist, giving a detailed account of the progress of the work committed to his charge, will be transmitted at an early day.

It is but justice to state, that the Public Treasurer, the Secretary of State, and Comptroller of Public Accounts, have performed the duties of their respective offices, with ability, industry and fidelity.

A Circular from the Secretary of State of the United States, is herewith transmitted. I am not prepared to endorse the recommendation contained therein

Herewith is transmitted the proceedings of a public meeting held in Philadelphia, in relation to a Monument, in that City, in commemoration of the Declaration of Independence, and in honor of the signers thereof, which I have been requested to lay before the General Assembly.

I would respectfully suggest the propriety of erecting, on the Capitol Square, in the City of Raleigh, two small but neat and appropriate Monuments; one to the Memory of the Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution; and the other to the Memory of the Signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

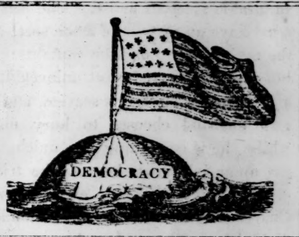
The bright prospect of our State affairs, I regret to say, is somewhat clouded by the reckless spirit of fanaticism, which threatens the violation of the Constitution and the dissolution of the Union. The conviction is growing deeper every day, that the Abolitionists of the North are determined that the South shall not repose in the quiet enjoyment of her domestic institutions. The politicians and clergy who lead these fanatics, are not purer or wiser than were the cotemporaries of the framers of the Federal Constitution. Then the Statesmen and Divines were content to take the Bible and Constitution as the "touch-stones" of their faith, and the North and the South could meet in a spirit of harmony, and unite in a common effort to secure the blessings of civil and religious liberty. But how changed is the picture of the present day! Now these "higher law" men disregard the compromises of the Constitution, and are mischievously endeavoring to violate the rights of our property, and destroy our domestic peace and security. This is a question of paramount importance; and I recommend the General Assembly to declare, firmly and decidedly, that we shall require the compromises of the Constitution to be observed in good faith, on the part of the North, and that North Carolina knows her rights, and will maintain them.

I close this communication with the expression of the sincere desire that your deliberations may be characterized by harmony; and that the result of your action may be calculated to advance the prosperity and promote the happiness of the people.

DAVID S. REID.

Executive Department,
Raleigh, November 20, 1854.

Democratic Pioneer.



TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 28, 1854

☞ We give up almost our entire space to the message of his Excellency, the Governor, to the General Assembly. It embraces many matters of interest to the people of the State, and it is presumed will be read by all.

A CLERICAL APPOINTMENT.—Mr. John Gilman, of Currituck county, N. C., has been appointed to fill the 2d class ($1,400 per annum) clerkship in the Navy Department, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Grier.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.

We learn from the Raleigh papers, by last evening's mail, that David S. Reid has been elected to the U. S. Senate for the short term, upon the first ballot. The vote in the Senate stood for Reid 28; Barringer 16. In the House, Reid 64; Barringer 49. The election for the long term took place on Saturday according to resolution of the two Houses, which, we imagine resulted in the election of the Hon. Asa Biggs—judging from the tone of the Raleigh papers—it being pretty well understood that Mr. Biggs would be the man.

If our predictions should prove correct, then has this question—which seemed to threaten to create discord and division in our ranks, a result somewhat feared by the Democrats and most devoutly prayed for by Whigs—been settled in a spirit of true patriotism and self sacrificing devotion to the interest of the country, and two gentlemen of lofty patriotism, fine talents, sterling integrity and unflinching devotion to the Democratic party, been elevated to the highest honor in the gift of North Carolina.

This result—so unexpected by our Whig friends—seems to have taken them all aback; it has deprived them of an amount of capital which they cannot well afford to loose at this time; another such blow and they are bankrupt. They are drawing a little consolation however from the fact that T. L. Clingman was not the favored man. That gentleman should certainly feel proud of Whig opposition and Whig hatred.

The election of Gov. Reid to the Senate loaves the Gubernatorial chair to be filled by Warren Winslow the President of the Senate.

LEGISLATURE OF N. CAROLINA.

This body commenced its biennial session on Monday, the members meeting in their respective houses and proceeden to an organization. John Hill former clerk of the Senate called the Senate to order. The oath of office was then administered by Wm. Thomson, Esq. Warren Winslow of Cumberland and Joseph B. Cherry, of Bertie were then put on nomination for Speaker, and the Senate proceeded to an election, which resulted in the choice of Winslow by a vote of 28 to 13. Mr. Winslow upon taking the chair returned his thanks to the Senate for the honor conferred in a short but appropriate address.

The Hon. John Hill was unanimously elected as principal clerk and Quinton Busbee, Assistant; James Page A. of Randolph, principal Door-Keeper and J. R. Vogler, Assistant.

The Senate adopted the rules of the last session, for its temporary government. The Senate then adjourned until 10 o'clock.

The House of Commons was called to order by its former clerk, S. D. Pool, and the members sworn in by Needham Price, Esq., of Wake. Samuel P. Hill, of Caswell was then elected to the Speakership over James S. Ames of Granville by a vote of 54 to 46. James T. Marriott of Wake, was elected principal clerk over S. D. Pool, the former receiving 65, the latter 46 votes. George Howard of Orange, was chosen assistant clerk by acclamation. Webster of Chatham, principal Door-keeper, and W. R. Lovell, of Wake, assistant. The House then adjourned until the next day at 10 o'clock.

The two Houses met on Tuesday pursuant to adjournment. A joint committee of two from each house were appointed to wait upon the Governor and to inform him of the organization of the Houses, and their readiness to receive any communication from him. The committees consisted of Messrs. Badham and Turner of the House, and Messrs. Boyd, Morrison and —— of the Senate. The Senate then concurred in the message from the House proposing to go into the election of Solicitor for the 5th Judicial District, Engrossing Clerk and Secretary of State on Wednesday. An engrossed resolution in favor of D. Pool, after some discussion was ordered to be enrolled. The Senate then adjourned.

Mr. Speaker Hill called the House to order, and the Journal being read the House proceeded to business. The appointment of three committees—one to inform the Senate of the organization of the House, one to prepare rules for its government, and one to prepare rules for regulating the intercourse between the two Houses was gone through with. Mr. Wilson from Wayne offered a resolution providing for the payment of S. D. Pool, Clerk, the last House $44 44 for services and mileage. A resolution was adopted providing curtains for the House. After the transaction of some important business the House adjourned.

Nov. 22.—The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock, when, after the introduction of a resolution by Mr. [illegible] to amend the Constitution, the Senate proceeded to vote for Secretary of State, which resulted in the choice of Wm. H. [illegible] receiving 41 votes—the entire vote. An effort was then made to elect a Engrossing Clerk, but without success, none of the candidates after two ballotings receiving a majority of the votes cast. Mr. Strange was elected Solicitor for the 5th Judicial circuit. In the House a bill was introduced to increase the salary of the Governor to $3,000, Treasurer $3,000, Clerk of the Treasury Department $1500, Comptroller $1500, Secretary of State $1500. The bill passed its first reading and was referred to a select Committee. A bill was also introduced authorizing the formation of limited copartnerships—passed its first reading.

Mr. Caldwell of Guilford introduced the following preamble and resolution which were adopted.

WHEREAS, The time has arrived for a revisal of the Charters of the Bank of the State and the Cape Fear Bank, or the establishment of other banking institutions or substitutes for them, and the State is largely interested in said Banks as a stockholder and the present Legislature desirous to obtain full and correct information, especially as to the profits of said institutions prior to any legislation on the subject thereof,

Resolved, That the Presidents and Cashiers of said Bank be requested to report at the earliest convenience, to the present Legislature, a tabular statement of the dividends and profits annually made on the Capital Stock since the year 18[illegible] the amount paid into the public Treasury and the present amount of their capital fund.

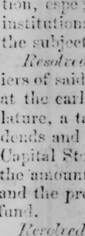
Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the Presidents and Cashiers of said Banks by the Speakers of the two Houses.

The Speaker informed the Senate of the receipt of the Governor's message and accompanying documents, which were on motion laid upon the table for the present. After the transaction of some business the message was taken up, read and referred to the Senate and ordered to be printed. The House then adjourned.

NORFOLK MARKET.

SATURDAY, NOV. 25, 185[illegible]

BACON—Virginia and North Carolina round 10 cents. Smithfield Hams [illegible]
CORN—White 70; Yellow 72 a [illegible] cts 75 cents.
WHEAT—Red, $1 10; White, $1 [illegible]
FLOUR—$8 25.
FLAXSEED—$1 40.
PORK—Mess, $14. Prime $12 a [illegible]
STAVES—W. O. Pipe. $60. W. O. [illegible] $46. R. O. Hhd. $38 a $36. W. O. [illegible] $43. Rough W. O. hhd. $38.
TAR—Black $3 50.
COTTON—8¼ a 9 cents.
LARD—10¼ cents.
PEAS—B. E. $1 08 cents.



ATTENTION [illegible]
HAUS LIGHT INFA[illegible]
You are hereby ordered to attend parade on Tuesday next, the inst., *Thanksgiving day*, at 10 o'clock, instead of Friday, when a line will be formed as [illegible] and it is most earnestly desired that every member of the company be in attendance. By order of the 1st Lieut.
I. FEARING, Jr., O[illegible]

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT [illegible] TION.

LAND, NEGROES, Stock &c.

I SHALL on Tuesday the 19th December offer at public Sale to the highest bidder at my Farm in Person County, all my stock of every description, Farming utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Five Negroes, also my crop with the wheat crop now upon it. Terms convenient and will be made known on day of sale.
MAGER EVERETT.
Perquimans County, Nov. 28th.

SLATE HOSE—5 threaded Slate Hose heavy and large size, suitable for [illegible] wear, at 18¾ cents per pair—cheapest in Norfolk.
JAMES SHEP[illegible]
14 Main St.
nov 28

SPLENDID WEDDING AND PARTY [illegible] and Cravats at F. VAUGHAN, A[illegible]

November 28th.

ll attention of the public is particularly alled to the SPLENDID LOT OF CLOTHING we lost received, some of the articles are,

Pants from $1 50 to $4
Vests 87cts., to $2 50
Heavy Coats $2 50 to $5
ne Sack Coats, Black, Brown, Olive and ey Colored.
ack do, Black Cloth.
's Winter Business Coats various prices.
ery Sacks, Black, Brown and Fancy color-

ne Dress Cloth Coats.
ck Ieans Pants.
ey do do
ck Silk Cravats, Heavy Common Gloves, ld all article of Gauntlets, &c., &c.
FRANK VAUGHAN, & Co.
ov 28 North State copy.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE FARM on which Taylor Sivels recently lived, situated about 4 miles Deep Creek, with a good Dwelling necessary out houses attached.

The Farm can be made to yield from to 600 barrels Corn. For particulars ly to Dr. Williams, or to the subscri- who may be seen at Deep Creek De- ber 30th, 1854.

nov 28 F. WILSON, Ex'R.

A CARD.

Office Farmers' Bank,
Eliz. City, N. C. Nov. 20, 1854.

REPORTS prejudicial to the solvency of the Farmer's Bank having been circulated broad, I take occasion to inform the public that here is not the slightest foundation for such re- ports. The Institution I am happy to state, rests on a basis which no contingency can shake, all holders of our notes are assured that we are prepared to redeem all outstanding notes.

nov 21 W. W. GRIFFIN, Cashier.

SOMETHING OF IMPORTANCE!

The Particular Notice of this, and read all of it!

The subscriber has just returned from the North with his Fall and Winter stock of Goods, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, HARD WARE, TIN WARE, CROCKERY WARE, AND GROCERIES,

as Sugar, Coffee, Tea, best P. R. Molasses, ar, Cheese, Crackers, Rice, Soap, Candles. acco, Cigars, and many other articles too te- s to mention just now, all of which will be at a very small advance.

roduce or cash will be taken in exchange the same, and for old accounts that have been ding long enough to be paid. And the sub- ber would say to persons wishing to enter trade, and having a small capital, that he ld sell out the whole of his stock; also, the and all the improvements thereon, consist- of two Stores, Warehouse, two Dwellings, hen. &c., &c.

or further particulars, enquire of the subscri- on the premises. But those in want of good cheap Goods will please not forget to call re spending all their money elsewhere, and by lose great bargains.

WM. HALSEY.

Eliz. City, Nov. 21, 1854.

THE TEMPLE OF FASHION,

No. 7 Market Square,
NORFOLK VA.,

HAS THE

FALL STYLE,
For 1854.

AM now making and turning off daily the Fall Fashion of Silk Hats for 1854. It is a beautiful and perfect style of Hat, and is erally admired. Those in want can be plied at the shortest notice.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

take pleasure in calling your attention to large and well selected stock of Hats and embracing every quality and style of Hat ow that is now manufactured. Dealers can assured that every article in the hat line can und in my establishment. Call and exam- for yourselves—my terms are of the most ac- modating character—prices as low, if not er than any northern Jobber.

R. H. STEVENS,
PRACTICAL HATTER.
No. 7 Market Square, Norfolk, Va.

nov 21

SILK VELVETS.--Just received at the Bee Hive, Wide Silk Velvets, assorted col- ored Lyons. Also a complete assortment of Silk Cloths. The Bee Hive is the place.

JAMES SMITH, 14 Main st.
nov 21 Norfolk, Va.

GREAT variety of Gaiters, Boots, Hats, and Caps, at F. VAUGHAN & Co's.

ELEGANT CABINET WARE,
FURNITURE &c.

T. F. PARR, & Co., at the old-established stand of Caleb Sykes, have now on hand a ll assortment of elegant Furniture, such as , Chairs, Tables, Wardrobes, Sideboards, &c., which they offer to the public on such s cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. are also prepared to *manufacture* any and article of

FURNITURE

may be called for, at the shortest notice, of best material, and in the most workmanlike ner. Call and give us your orders.

also keep constantly on hand a large as- ment of

METALLIC COFFINS,

sizes. We will also furnish Mahogany, ut or other Coffins to order. And having ured a new and elegant HEARSE, we are ared to carry on the UNDERTAKING business its branches.

ankful for the liberal patronage hitherto ved, we respectfully solicit a continuance same, assuring the public that no effort be spared on our part to give entire satis- n.

T. F. PARR & Co.

SCOTT'S LITTLE GIANT PATENT
CORN AND COB MILL,
PATENTED MAY 16TH, 1854.

THE attention of Planters, Farmers, and Stock-feeders in general, is respectfully call- to this Mill as the most important article of the now in use; not only well adapted for ing Cob Meal for Stock, but Grits for the and especially Bread Meal from corn not ripe or dry in the fall.

setting this Mill, no mechanic or frame work ded, only requiring to be fastened to a or platform. Easily adjusted and used by body, even by a child.

The LITTLE GIANT has received the first iums at the late Agricultural Fair of Mis- Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and other e; and that in the most complimentary er; as well as the most ready commenda- from the thousands witnessing its per- ance.

ese Mills are guaranteed in the most posi- manner; and No. 2 warranted to grind 10 els of feed per hour with one horse and of- at the low price of $44, all complete, rea- for attaching the team,—No. 4 at $66 grinds shels per hour with 2 horses.

le Agents in Norfolk, Va.

BORUM & McCLEAN,
ers' Head Quarter, No. 11, Wide Water St.
v 14.

B. M. HARWOOD,
No. 86,
High Street, Portsmouth, Va.

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF Cakes and Candies, and wholesale and re- ailer in all kinds of Fruits, Cigars, Snuff, ng and chewing Tobacco. Catsups, Sau- Pickles, Preserves, Mustard. Sardines, Anchovies, Capers, Sweet Oil, Maccaroni, celli. Toys. Fancy goods. Perfumery, Combs, Fans, wood and willow Ware, ages, Glass Jars and Bottles, all sizes &c., ll of which will be sold as low, as at any house in the State, and a discount of 5 per allowed on all Bills over $5. Satisfaction nteed in all cases. Orders from the Country plied with the cash, will meet the strictest prompt attention.

B. M. HARWOOD.

VAUGHAN & Co., never name any se- cond price, they wish it understood that system of selling is to put on small profits, make quick sales, for that reason they have ne price.

21

PROSPECTUS—1854'5.

THE GLOBE,

The Official Paper of Congress, and Newspaper for the People.

Lord Brougham, in his "Historical Sketches of Statesmen who flourished in the time of George the Third," gives some remarkable examples, showing the great loss sustained by England in the history of its statesmen, and of its national progress, through the imperfect state of parliamentary reporting in former times. He opens his life of Lord Chatham thus:

"There is hardly any man in modern times, with the exception perhaps of Lord Somers, who fills so large a space in our history, and of whom we know so little, as Lord Chatham; and yet he is the person to whom every one would at once point, if desired to name the most successful statesman and most brilliant orator that his country ever produced. Of Lord Somers, indeed, we can scarcely be said to know any thing at all. That he was a person of unimpeachable integrity, a judge of great capacity and learning, a firm friend of liberty, but a cautious and safe counsellor in most difficult emergencies, all are willing to acknowledge. But the authority which he possessed among his contemporaries, the influence which his sound and practical wisdom exercised over their proceedings, the services which he was thus enabled to render in steering the constitution safe through the most trying times, and saving us from arbitrary power, without paying the price of our liberties in anarchy and bloodshed; nay, conducting the whole proceedings of a revolution with all the deliberation, and almost in the forms, of an ordinary legal proceeding, have surrounded his name with a mild yet imperishable glory, which, in the contrast of our dark ignorance respecting all the particulars and details of his life, gives the figure something altogether mysterious and ideal. It is now unfortunately too late, by supplying this information, to fill up the outline which the meager records of his times have left us. But it is singular how much of Lord Chatham, who flourished within the memory of the present generation, still rests upon vague tradition. As a statesman, indeed, he is known to us by the events which history is recorded to have happened under his administration. Yet even of his share in bringing these about, little has been preserved of detail. So, fragments of his speeches have been handed down to us, but these bear so very small a proportion to the prodigious fame which his eloquence has left behind it, that far more is manifestly lost than has reached us; while of his written compositions but a few letters have hitherto been given to the world.

"The imperfect state of parliamentary reporting is the great cause of this blank."

What Somers and Chatham have lost in fame by the oblivion of all the masterly efforts of their minds which, wielding the power of Parliament, conducted the march of the government during their connection with it, the history of the nation has also lost for want of the vigor and verity, the clearness, the freshness and beauty with which its events and their causes might have been preserved in the luminous eloquence of its orators.

The great men who conducted our Revolutionary struggle in the Continental Congress have left no history behind them of the views and events which had their birth in their debates, except in the meager formula of a journal. The fervid feeling of the hour, the impelling circumstances, the argument, the eager controversy which set the subject in every variety of light, passed away with the breath that gave them utterance; and men who were not surpassed, in the opinion of Lord Chatham, by "the master statesmen of the world," have bequeathed to posterity nothing of the eloquence which guided our National Councils but "the shadow of a name."—Recent publications show how graphic history becomes when the actors in it speak for themselves, and events as they emerge stamp themselves on its page. Congress has now taken care that this sort of genuine history shall fall from the press, full and perfect, day by day; and thus every public man will make his own history, and blend it inseparably with that of his country.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix is so voluminous that it can only be read by our busy countrymen partially during its progress. Some are interested in one measure, some in another. Different sections look for the most part to the action of their several representatives—the concerns of one frequently possessing no interest for the rest—and amidst the mass it is difficult for each section, or individual, to get at the special matter most interesting to them. To obviate this, and enable all to get at a glance a general view of the entire proceedings of Congress, and to fix their attention on what suits their particular views, I will publish in future, in addition to the Daily Globe and the Congressional Globe and Appendix, a TUESDAY'S CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE containing a brief of each day's debate on every important subject discussed during the preceding week, arranging the names of the speakers pro and con., and presenting the points discussed and leading arguments on each side, somewhat in the mode in which forensic briefs are prepared. This paper I will send gratuitously to every subscriber to the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and to those who may consider this summary sufficient without them, the subscription price will be two dollars per annum.

The brief synopsis of debates will fill but a mall part of the contents of this large weekly sheet. It will contain every important item of foreign and domestic news which can be gleaned from the daily prints during the week, together with that which may be brought by telegraph at the moment of going to press. It will contain, besides, the interesting miscellany which is given in the Daily Globe, and the Washington gossip of the letter writers, extracted from the different newspapers which employ them, whenever they shall be esteemed of such import as to interest the readers of the Globe, and bear such probability on their face as to warrant their insertion.

As this weekly paper will be sent to all the subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix, it will certainly have a more general circulation than any other newspaper in the United States, and will, therefore invite advertisements from every section of the Union, especially the wholesale merchants in the great cities, which will give it additional interest with business men everywhere.

The DAILY GLOBE will be printed on a double royal sheet, twice a day during the sessions of Congress—at eleven o'clock, a. m., and five p. m.; and once a day, at five o'clock, p. m., during the recesses, at five dollars a year for either the morning or evening edition. The evening edition is the one most suitable for subscribers who live out of this city, as it will contain, besides the full proceedings of Congress of the day before published in the morning edition, a full synopsis of those of the day, together with the news by telegraph, and from other sources, up to the hour that it is put to press. It will contain, also, all laws and joint resolutions passed by Congress.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX will also be printed on a double royal sheet, in book form, royal quarto size, each number containing sixteen pages. The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will be made up of the proceedings of Congress, and the running debates as taken down by the reporters. The Appendix will contain the Messages of the President of the United States, the Reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments, such speeches as have been withheld by Members of Congress for revision, and all the laws and joint resolutions passed during the session. A complete index will be made soon after Congress adjourns, and sent to all subscribers for the work. Should any numbers fail to reach subscribers, they will be sent to them, without charge, whenever they advise me what numbers they have not received. Subscribers should be careful to file all the numbers received, as the complete work will be found to be very valuable to them, and the expense of furnishing missing numbers very expensive to me.

The debates of Congress are now as fully and as faithfully reported in the Congressional Globe as those of any other legislative body in this or any other country; and yet they are sold to subscribers for one-sixth of what any other debates are sold for in this country; and one-eleventh of what the debates of the British Parliament are sold for in England, where paper, reporting, type, and type-setting are, each and all, much cheaper than in this country. The liberal subscription by Congress enables me to sell the debates so low. And Congress, for the purpose of enabling the people to obtain them at as low a rate as they can be afforded, passed the following joint resolution, authorizing them to go free by mail:

Joint Resolution providing for the distribution of the Laws of Congress and the Debates thereon.

With a view to the cheap circulation of the laws of Congress and the debates contributing to the true interpretation thereof, and to make free the communication between the representative and constituent bodies:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the present session of Congress, the Congressional Globe and Appendix, which contain the laws and the debates thereon, shall pass free through the mails so long as the same shall be published by order of Congress: Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the circulation of the Daily Globe free of postage.

Approved, August 6, 1852.

Tuesday's Congressional Globe will be published every Tuesday, and contain all that is promised above. It will be commenced on a double royal sheet, but if that shall be found not to be large enough to contain all the matter, then it will be enlarged.

TERMS.

For one copy of the Daily Globe one year, $5 00
When taken for a less time, the price will be fifty cents a month.
For the Congressional Globe and Appendix during the coming session, $3 00
Where bank notes under $5 are prohibited by law, or cannot be readily obtained, I will send two copies for $5, four for $10, and so on at that rate.
For Tuesday's Congressional Globe one year, $2
For six months, 1

Subscriptions for less than six months will not be received.

An order for any of the papers must be accompanied by the money for it, else the paper will not be sent. Bank notes current where a subscriber resides will be received at par.

The Daily Globe, which will contain all the proceedings of Congress, will be sent to the papers that copy this prospectus as often as three times before the meeting of Congress. Those who publish this prospectus should send a paper directed "Daily Globe, Washington, D. C.," so marked with a pen as to direct attention to it.

I desire to employ agents who can produce good recommendations, to obtain subscribers.

JOHN C. RIVES.

Washington City, October 12, 1854.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law and Equity, Fall Term, 1854.

Pursuant to order, notice is here given that there will be held at the Court House in Elizabeth City in the county aforesaid, a Special Term of the Superior Court on the THIRD MONDAY in December next, to try the Civil and Equitable Causes there pending; therefore all persons having business in said Term of said Court, and all witnesses subpœnaed to give evidence in said causes are hereby required to attend.

Witness F. M. Charles, Clerk of said Court, at office the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September in the 79th year of our Independence, A. D. 1854.

nov 7 F. M. CHARLES, Clerk.
(Old North State copy.)

OREGON PEAS.

A VERY SMALL QUANTITY OF these superior Peas is offered for sale by the subscribers. They are the most prolific Pea ever cultivated,—one pint having produced the 2½ bushels which we have for sale—and in every respect more desirable than any other kind. Persons desirous of supplying themselves with seed would do well to call early.

J. B. FEARING & BRO.

E. City, Nov. 14—5t.

GRANT'S

PATENT PREMIUM GRAIN CRADLES.

THE subscribers are sole agents in this city for these superior Cradles. Farmers in want of a good article, can safely rely on strong and substantial, as well as light and easy cutting implements. The fingers are bent from young white oak and hickory, and have set screws for adjusting the Fingers to the Sneath. By this arrangement they can be altered in less than a minute, and no danger of losing wedges, &c., which are generally used on the common article. Each Finger has a separate wire running through the Sneath, making it strong and independent of the other. We can safely recommend them as being the best CRADLE ever offered to the public. We have been selling them for two seasons past, and our sales are increasing each year to a considerable extent. Our supply for the ensuing season will be received direct from the maker, and Patentee, and all orders (which should be sent in early,) will be filled at his prices.

The *BLADES* attached to these Cradles are made expressly for them, and under his supervision, so that they may not lose their reputation by an inferior Blade.

Price for 5 Fingered $5 00
" " 6 " 5 25

These Cradles are of different lengths, to suit Wheat and Oats.

☞ Orders directed to us, will be filled promptly. When six or more Cradles are wanted for any one order, a deduction in price is made.

BORUM & MCLEAN,
Manufacturers and dealers in
Agricultural Implements and Iron,
No. 11, Water Street, Norfolk, Va.

my 23

$100 REWARD.

I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me of my Negro man Aaron who run away from me about the 1st of May. He is low and thick set, and aged about 36 years. All persons are hereby warned not to harbor or employ said Negro under the penalty of law.

IVEY RICHARDSON.

Pasquotank Co., N. C. Nov. 7th, 1854.

ROBERT G. HOLMES,

PRACTICAL TAILOR,

WOULD respectfully inform the gentlemen of Elizabeth City and surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, of making, cutting, repairing, &c. He flatters himself that he will not fail to please the most fastidious in any garments he may make.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

All work warranted to give satisfaction. Repairing and cleaning carefully attended to.

☞ Shop on Road Street, one door South of A. T. Woodley's Dry Goods Store.

ROBERT G. HOLMES,
jan 9, 1854 Elizabeth City, N. C.

CARPETING, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF informing his customers and the public generally, that he has received his Fall supply of all kinds of goods in his line of business, which will be found not to be surpassed in point of quantity, quality or cheapness by any other establishment in Virginia or elsewhere.

His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:

Velvet Tapestry, Brussels,
Old style Brussels, Three ply, Ingrain and Venetian,
Carpeting, of the most approved styles and colors, with Rugs to match.
Brocatel, Satin de Lane,
Silk and Worsted Damasks for Cornices, and the largest stock in the city.
Lace and Muslin Curtains, either by the pair or yard, all of which he will sell at the lowest market prices, or make up to order either for town or country.

OIL CLOTHS.

A very large stock of all widths, and at all price from 50 cents to $1,37 per square yard,

Paper Hangings, stock large and full, with Border, Fire, &c.

Transparent Shades, Furniture Oil Cloth, Feather Beds, Mattresses, &c., with many articles Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call, for we will sell cheap. W. A. WALTERS

oc 5 No. 26, Main street, Norfolk, Va

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the desirable residence at present occupied by himself on the corner opposite the Episcopal church in this town. For terms, &c., which will be accommodating, apply to A. H. CURRAN.

Sept. 26

MORE NEW GOODS.--A new supply of Calicoes, Delaines, Flannels, Satinetts, Linens, Shirts, &c., just received and for sale by A. H. CURRAN.

nov 21

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, READY-made Clothing, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Wooden Ware, Paints, Oils, and a large variety of other goods, always on hand at the large store on the water.

nov 21 A. H. CURRAN.

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
KNOW NOTHINGS.

WHILE THE KNOW NOTHING PARTY are sweeping every thing before them, I would respectfully call the attention of my friends and the public at large, to the fact, that I have purchased the interest of my late partner Mr. Brite, and intend carrying on the DRY GOODS and GROCERY business in all its various branches, at the old stand, on the corner of Main and Road Streets. I have just received from the North my

FALL & WINTER STOCK.

Consisting of every article found in a well regulated Dry Good and Grocery Store.

TO THE LADIES.

My stock of Ladies' Goods were selected with great care, and I flatter myself that an examination of them will please all who wish any thing in that line, both as regards quality and price. The Ladies, are requested to give me a call and judge for themselves. Where the stock is large I think it useless to enumerate. Suffice to say that I have a splendid assortment, from Calico at 8 cents, to the most magnificent Silks.

THE GENTLEMEN'S

Department is well supplied, and all can be suited from Kentucky Jeans to the finest English, French and American Broad Cloths and Cassimeres. I have also a beautiful assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, and a fine assortment of Ready Made Clothing. As a village store is expected to have every thing in it, I have a good lot of Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, and a fine set of Harness, all of which will be disposed of at a moderate price.

I have a large and fresh supply of all kinds of GROCERIES, in fact, there is nothing wanting by either Lady or Gentleman, but what can be found at JONES' on the corner.

I return my thanks to the citizens of the Town and country for their very liberal support since I first opened last Spring, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. I will be happy at all times to show my goods to all who wish to examine them.

oct 13 M. C. JONES.

GREAT ATTRACTION
IN
DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING, &c.

A. H. CURRAN having just returned from the North with a large Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready Made Clothing, &c., offers them for sale on the most accommodating terms.

He respectfully solicits the attention of his friends and the public generally to his stock o Dry Goods, consisting of Silks, Worsted, Calicoes, Vissets, Cashmere and Wool Shawls, Cloaks, Lawns, Cambricks, Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Flannels, Laces, Edgings, Chemisetts, under Sleeves, Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Hose and Half Hose, Gloves, &c., also his stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Blue and Black Cloth Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vestings, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Drawers, Hose, &c.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, best New Orleans Syrup, Tea, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Candles, Soap, Pepper, Starch, Mustard, Table Salt, Alum, Borax, Ginger, Powder, Shot and Gun Caps, yeast Powders, Cloves, Butter Crackers, Sugar do., Soda do., Pilot Bread, Shoe Blacking, Shoe Brushes, Nutmegs, Snuff, Ink, Lemon Syrup, Matches, &c.

BOOKS.

Spelling Books, Copy Books, Table Books, Arithmetics, Geographys, Grammars, Dictionaries, 1st, 2d, 3d Books of History, Cobbs Reader, Blank Books, Writing Paper, Pens, &c.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Butcher do., Shoe do., Scissors, Padlocks, Stock do., Cheese do., Files, Hammers, Hatchets, Drawing Knives, Squares, Plains, Screws, Tacks, Tea Spoons, Table do., Cowhides, Axes, Iron Cocks, Metal do., Braces and Bits, Augers, Chisels, Sand Paper, Screw Drivers, Spades, Needles, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.

Mens fine Dress Boots and Shoes, Common do. Boys do., Ladies fine and Common Shoes, Gaiters, &c.

WOODEN WARE.

Tubs, Buckets, Pails, Brooms, Clocks, Washboards, Flour Buckets, Bushel Baskets, Clothes do., Market do., Mats, Dippers, &c.

DRUGS, PAINTS, &c.

Camphor, Pain Killer, Pills, Mustang Liniment, No. 6, Lyon's Kathairon, Essence Peppermint, do. Cloves, do. Lemon, do. Coffee, Laudanum, Castor Oil, Linseed do., Etherial do., Paint do., Varnish, Lamp Black, Saleratus, White Lead, Zinc do., Black do., Verdegris, Yellow Paint, Red do., Blue do., Putty, Paint Brushes, and many other things too numerous to mention.

The subscriber cordially invites all to come and examine his goods at his Store on the Water, and he feels satisfied that he will please.

oct 17 H. CURRAN.

FAMILY GROCERY!!

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE RESPECTfully to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he has purchased the interest of his late partner and will hereafter conduct the GROCERY BUSINESS in his own name.

He will continue to keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Family Groceries—Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Butter, Molasses, Cheese, Soap, Candles, &c., &c., including every article usually to be found in a well kept Grocery establishment, together with a full and choice supply of Confectionaries, Preserves, Fruits, Fancy Articles, &c., &c., to all of which he respectfully calls the attention of those in want, with the assurance that no pains will be spared on his part to furnish such articles and at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

He especially solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed upon the late firm, as well as that of the public generally.

je 27 S. S. DAVIS.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

IN presenting ourselves to our patrons and the public at this time, we again have to acknowledge our obligations for the friendly and liberal manner in which we have been sustained. At no time of our business career, which is now of three years' standing, have our prospects been more flattering. We always have and ever shall endeavor to square our business principles by justice, equity and truth. We are well aware that a prosperous and respectable business cannot be done unless inducements are offered; these we have offered, and will continue to offer. We desire to prosecute our business in such a manner as to give pleasure and satisfaction to ourselves as well as essential advantages to the community at large. We much regret that circumstances have prevented us from establishing facilities such as the present wants of our customers and the public demand. We have been and are continually doing what our position and resources will warrant in perfecting our means of supply, and appropriate annually a reasonable proportion of our net profits for that object; we being determined that our establishment shall not degenerate for the want of care and attention, and shall ever be the most thorough and perfect of its kind in this state.

If life and health are permitted, and success attend our exertions, we hope to be able to show an establishment in a few years that will be an honor to ourselves and a monument to the good old city that gave us birth.

J. R. SMALL & CO.,
aug 15 Union st., Norfolk, Va.

50 BAGS and 4 bbls New Buckwheat, just received and for sale by
no 17, J. B. FEARING, & BRO.

TALMAS AND CLOAKS.—Just received at the Bee Hive Talmas and Cloaks acknowledged by all to be the best styles yet presented to the public.

JAMES SMITH,
Nov. 7th, 1854. 14 Main Street.

NOVEMBER 9th.--We have this day received a beautiful lot of Black Vests—Cloth, Cassimere and Silk, made to order in Philadelphia, and cut in the latest styles.

nov 14 FRANK VAUGHAN & Co.

F. VAUGHAN & Co., have just received a large assortment of Guernsey, Silk and Linen-bosom Shirts, Woolen, Canton-flanel, Brown and Bleached Cotton Drawers, Byron and Standing Collars, Cotton and Woolen Hose, &c.

oct 31

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.—Just received a large supply of French Window Glass, superior quality, which will be sold low, by

ap 25 A. H. CURRAN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FRANK VAUGHAN.] [THOS. GASKINS

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.
GENTLEMEN'S AND BOY'S
FURNISHING STORE,
ROAD STREET,
E. CITY, N. C.

HOUSE, SIGN
AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the last five years, and to solicit a continuance of the same for the future, with the assurance that every effort will be made by him to give perfect satisfaction. The firm of Bland & Richardson having been dissolved, the undersigned is prepared to receive and execute all orders on his individual account.

oct 24 THOMAS R. BLAND.

CHARLES E. LOWTHER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
GATESVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend all the Courts of Gates, Hertford, Chowan, Perquimans and Pasquotank counties.

Business in either of the above counties punctually attended to. jan 24

BORUM & MCLEAN,
DEALERS IN
BAR AND BUNDLE IRON OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR FARMING AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.
HORSE SHOES, NAIL RODS, AND WROUGHT NAILS AND SPIKES, &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS GENERALLY,
Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Bamborough's and other celebrated Wheat and Corn Fans, always on hand.
ALSO FRESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

☞ Our Catalogue and Almanac is published the first of each year, and may be had, *gratis*, at our new Agricultural and Iron and Seed Depot, No. 11, Widewater Street, Norfolk, Va.

N. B. WILROY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NORFOLK, VA.

WILL give strict attention to all consignments entrusted to his care. ☞ Commissions on all grain 1½ per cent.

nov 23, 1852—1y

EGERTON'S VIRGINIA HOUSE,
NO. 4 SOUTH CALVERT STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

HAVING made considerable improvements in the House, I am now prepared to accommodate a large number of Permanent and Transient Boarders. The Virginia House is in the centre of the business portion of Baltimore, and affords as convenient and comfortable accommodations as any Hotel in the city.

ap 4

L. J. JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING taken an office in Elizabeth City, will practice in all the Courts of Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck counties, and offers his professional services to those who may need them.

Office—The one formerly occupied by Gen'l. Ehringhaus, dec'd.

Eliz. City, May 21, 1853—1y

WM. SIMMONS.] [D. D. SIMMONS.

D. D. SIMMONS & BRO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, VA.

F. W. SEABURY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, LEATHER, &c. &c. &c.
No. 13 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.

KEEPS constantly on hand an extensive assortment of goods. The front store being appropriated for Ladies,' Misses' and Children's fine retail Shoes; the centre for Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags; the back store for Plantation Boots and Brogues; the upper stories for wholesale goods, Leather, and the Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

N. B. Particular attention paid to keeping good qualities Plantation Boots and Brogans in great variety. aug 31

J. H. WHITEHURST'S
ELECTRO DAGUERREOTYPES.
GALLERIES.
207 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
77 Main Street, Richmond, Va.
Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
Sycamore Street, Lynchburg, Va.

☞ Likenesses taken equally well in all weather. aug 6

DR. PHILIP A. R. C. COHOON AND DR. H. P. RITTER, late of Washington City, D. C., having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully tender their professional services in all its branches to the inhabitants of Elizabeth City and adjoining country.

je 5—tf

BOOK BINDERY AND BLANK
BOOK MANUFACTORY.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH would respectfully inform their friends that they have at considerable expense fitted up a complete and extensive Book Bindery and Blank Book Manufactory, and having engaged the services of competent and experienced workmen, they are prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description of binding and style of ruling; and to bind magazines, music and printed books of every kind in the best manner and on as reasonable terms as any establishment in the United States; and it is hoped that a generous public will patronize and sustain this enterprise, which has been so long and so much needed in the city of Norfolk.

☞ Merchants, Clerks of Courts and Bank Officers, will find it greatly to their advantage to have their Blank Books made at this establishment, as no pains will be spared to give perfect satisfaction, both as regards quality and price.

Norfolk, oc 25

CABINET MAKING.

WE the subscribers having purchased the CABINET ESTABLISHMENT of CALEB SYKES, with his entire fixings, materials, and stock of READY MADE FURNITURE, and having secured the services of competent and experienced workmen, they beg leave to inform the public that they are now prepared to furnish or make to order any article in their line upon the most reasonable terms, upon the shortest notice, and in the highest finish and most approved patterns.

We are determined that our work shall lose nothing by comparison with the best northern manufacture, either in style, beauty or skill, and we therefore appeal to the public for not only a continuance, but an increase of the patronage that has been extended to our predecessor.

Metalic and other Coffins furnished upon the shortest notice.

T. PARR & CO.,
jy 13, 1854 Eliz. City, N. C.

ACCORDEONS.—The subscriber has just received a lot of 8 keyed accordeons, which he will sell low.

je 6 A. H. CURRAN.

IN store and for sale by the subscribers, 25 bls. Crushed, Granulated and Clarified Sugars; also Porto Rico and N. O. Sugars.

WHITE & LAVERTY.

E. City, my 15, 1854.

SWEET MUSIC.—A great variety of Songs, Polkas, Waltzes, Duets. Also several Glee Books, for sale by

Ap 22 WM. T. HINTON.

MOLASSES, Coffee, Flour, Meal, Tobacco, Brown, Clarified, Crushed and Tallow Candles, Pepper, Spice, Salaratus, Starch, Copperas, Soap, and indeed everything to be found in a regular Grocery Store, just received and for sale at very low prices by

WM. T. HINTON,
Broadwater Street,

SALT! SALT!

JUST received 1,200 bushels Turks Island Salt, and 200 sacks Ground Allum Salt, for sale by

Sept. 19 W. T. HINTON, Broadwater St., E. City

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. W. HARWOOD,
AGENT,
SUCCESSOR TO C. BURRUS,
No. 24, East Main S reet, 6 doors above Messrs. Blandgood & Co., Norfolk, Va., and 6, High Street, Portsmouth, Va.

MANUFACTURER and wholesale and Retail Dealer in French and American Candies, fine and common Cakes, foreign and domestic green, dried, preserved, brandied, crystalized and pickled Fruits, Licorice, Jujube Paste, Lozengers, Gum Drops, Cocoa, plain and sweet Chocolate, Wines, Cordials, Syrups, Jelly, Ice Cream, Frozen Lemonade, fine and fancy Soaps of every description, Olive Oil, Bay Rum, Mustard, Catsups, Sauces, Pickles, cured and ground Spices, Sardines, Olives, Capers, Anchovies, anchovie paste, Honey, Brazil, Havana and Pulverized Sugar, Mason's Blacking, foreign and domestic Segars, Snuff, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Maccaroni, Vermicilli, Slates, Slate and Lead Pencils, Marbles, Looking-Glasses, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Violins, Combs, Fans, Tooth, Shaving, Hair, Crumb, Cloth, Blacking, and Whitewash Brushes, Cologne and Perfumery, Ox Marrow, Macassar Oil, Gold Ink, Hair Dye, Courting and Playing Cards, Dominoes, Dice, Draft Boards, Willow Chairs, &c., Wooden Ware, Whips, Brooms, Baskets, Bird Cages, French and German Toys and Fancy Goods, Wine and Porter Bottles, Fireworks of every description, Vases, Mantle and other ornaments, Dog Collars and Muzzles, Butter Prints, Lemon Squeezers, Ice Bowls, Faucets, &c., &c., all of which will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment in Virginia for the cash, and a discount of 5 per cent allowed on all bills over $5.

☞ Orders from the country accompanied with the cash will receive prompt attention.

J. W. HARWOOD, Agent,
ap No. 24 Main st., Norfolk, Va.

IRON AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

TO THOSE IN WANT OF IRON AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS &c.

I CALL their particular attention to my large and varied assortments. My stock of Iron is very large, comprising all sizes suitable to the wants of Blacksmith's, Farmers, and others.

Blacksmith's Tools of every description.
Springs, Axles, Cart and Wagon Boxes.
Fifth Wheels, Horse Shoes.
Horse Shoe Nails,
Cut and Wrought Nails,
Cut and Wrought Spikes.
Spades, Shovels, Manure Forks, and many other articles invaluable to Mechanics, too numerous to mention, can be found in quantities to suit purchasers.

My Stock of Agricultural Implements is now complete, the largest collection to be found in the State, such as

Horse Powers, Threshing Machines,
Corn Shellers, Farming Mills.
Corn and Cob Crushers,
Straw Cutters, Hominy Mills.
From 2,000 to 3,000 Plows,
Harrows, Cultivators.
Wire Grass Exterminators.
Plow Castings.

A large variety of Garden Tools, and almost any implement requisite for a well managed farm.

Persons visiting this city should not fail to call at the Agricultural Depot and Iron Ware house and examine the most extensive assortment of Agricultural Implements and Iron in the State of Virginia, and I guarantee they will not be compelled to go North to purchase such goods.

SETH MARCH,
No. 13 Widewater Street,
sep 27 Norfolk, Va.

FARMER'S HEAD QUARTERS,
NO. 11, WATER STREET,
NORFOLK, VA.
AGRICULTURAL IMPEMENTS.

BAR and Bundle Iron, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Springs and Axles, Anvils, Bellows, Vices, Dies and Stocks, Screw Plates, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Chain Pumps, &c.

3000 cast iron Plows of all sizes and patterns, embracing some of the best in the country.

2000 Cultivators, with steel, wrought and cast iron Hoes.

150 Harrows, of Gedder Premium, 14 to 36 teeth, square, hinges, expanding, stationary, oval teeth, &c.

150 Corn Shellers, (box,) with 1 and 2 fly wheels, large hoppers, and well made, the best in market. Also, the Virginia Sheller, acknowledged by practical men the best in use for wear and tear; other good kinds also on hand.

100 Straw Cutters, Hovey's, Sinclair's, Taylor's, Smith's Premium, &c.

100 Corn Planters, two varieties, warranted to work well.

50 Small Seed Sowers.
50 Ox

POET'S CORNER.

[From the Evening Post.]

THE BELLS.

Hark! the midnight bells are ringing,
Ding, dong, their rousing song;
Constant singing, constant singing,
On the air their deep tones flinging,
Which the rising breeze is bringing,
Seeming in my ear to say,
Fire! fire! though far away.
Faintly first, then louder, higher,
Peals the dreadful note of fire—
Fire! fire! but far away.

Hark! the drowsy bells are ringing,
Ding, dong, their weary song—
Constant singing, constant singing,
On the air their dull tones flinging,
Which the breeze is hither bringing,
Seeming in my ear to say,
Listen to the time o' day;
Listen while the time is fleeting,
And with iron tongue repeating,
Time is fleeting, time is fleeting,
Time is fleeting fast away.

Hark! the merry bells are ringing,
Ding, dong their happy song—
Constant singing, constant singing,
On the air their sweet tones flinging,
Which the laughing breeze is bringing,
Seeming in my ear to say,
'Tis a happy bridal day;
Vows are plighted, hands united,
Friends invited, all delighted,
Happy, joyous seem to feel
As resounds the merry peal.

Hark! the solemn bells is tolling,
Sadly here its deep tones rolling,
Ding, dong, its mournful song—
Constant singing, constant singing,
On the air its sad tones flinging,
Which the sighing breeze is bringing,
Seeming in my ear to say,
A soul is passing now away.
Friends are grieving, broken-hearted,
Blinding tears of sorrow roll
As the solemn bell doth toll.

Hark, the Sabbath bell is ringing,
Ding dong, its peaceful song,
Constant singing, constant singing,
On the air its deep tones flinging,
Which the welcome breeze is bringing,
Seeming in my ear to say,
Come and pray, come and pray;
Prayer is faith's sincere beginning,
Erring mortal, cease from sinning;
On this holy Sabbath day,
Come into the church and pray.

G. W. W.

GENERAL SELECTIONS.

"SEND FOR THE DOCTOR."

The poor doctor is called from his bed on a stormy night with the stirring summons:

'Doctor, want you to come right straight off to Banks.' His child's dead,'

'Then why do you come?'

'Mas's pressed. They gin him laud'num for paregorick.'

'How much have they given him?'

'Don't no. A great deal. Think he won't get over it.'

The doctor pushes off through the storm meets with divers mishaps by the way, and at length arrives at the house of his poisoned patient. He finds all closed—not a light to be seen—knocks at the door, but receives no answer; knocks furiously, and at last a night-cap appeared from the chamber window, and a woman's voice squeaked out—

'Who's there?'

'The doctor, to be sure—you sent for him. What the dogs is the matter?'

'Oh, it's no matter, doctor. Ephraim is better. We got a little skeered kind o'. Gin him laud'num, and he slep kind o' sound, but he's woke up now.'

'How much laudanum did he swallow?'

'Only two drops. 'Taint hurt him none.

Wonderful bad storm to-night.

The doctor turns away, buttoning up his overcoat under his throat, to seek his home again, and tries to whistle away mortification and anger, when the voice calls—

'Doctor, doctor?'

'What do you want?'

'You won't charge nothing for this visit, will you?'

☞ One of the most remarkable replies we remember ever to have heard is attributed to Mr. Oulton, the barrister. Some one in his hearing used the hackneyed sarcasm, that between the churches of England and Rome there is but a paper wall. 'True,' said he; 'but the whole Bible is printed on it.'

☞ It is common to speak of those whom a flirt has jilted, as her victims.—This is a grave error. Her real victim is the man whom she accepts. This reminds us of a smile we saw somewhere: 'A coquette is a rose from whom every lover plucks a leaf—*the thorn remains for her future husband.*'

☞ "Boys," said a village pedagogue what is the meaning of all that noise in the school?" "It is Bill Sikes, sir, who is all the time imitating a locomotive."—"Com up here, William; if you have turned into a locomotive, it is high time you were switched off!"

☞ A coxcomb, talking of the transmigration of souls, said: 'In the time of Moses, I have no doubt I was the golden calf.' 'Very likely,' replied a lady, 'time has robbed you of nothing but the gilding.'

☞ An English writer says you can tell when you are surrounded by a dozen Americans, by the following unerring test—three will be found smoking cigars, and nine reading newspapers.

☞ A man being commiserated with, on account of his wife running away, said 'Don't pity me till she comes back again.'

☞ The young lady who was 'buried in grief,' is now alive and doing well. It was a case of premature interment.

☞ The New Bedford Standard says that the office of Lieut. Governor of Massachusetts is, 'like the curl in a pig's tail,' more for ornament than use.

☞ There are two reasons why some people don't face the advice of 'mind your own business.' First, they haven't any business, and second, no mind to bring to it.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF LITERARY BOARD,
RALEIGH, October 26, 1854.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of the nett income of said Fund for the year 1854 among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following Tabular Statement to be published, showing the Spring and Fall distribution to each County, and the sum total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to receive the same on application to the Treasury Department.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison and Yadkin will receive their portion from the Counties from which they were respectively formed.

The Public Treasurer will pay to the County of Yadkin seventy-five dollars, which was erroneously deducted from that County in 1853 for one Deaf-mute, and charge the same to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind; and will also pay the sum of seventy-five dollars to the County of Burke, which was erroneously deducted from the share of that County in the year 1853.

DAVID S. REID,
Pres. Ex. Off. Lit. Fund.

COUNTIES.	Federal Population.	Spring Distribution.	Fall Distribution.	Total Distribution.	Deduct for Deaf and Dumb.	Balance Due.
Alamance,	10,166	$1,219 92	$1,219 92	$2,439 84	$ 150 00	$1,069 92
Alexander,	5,003	600 36	600 36	1,200 72		
Anson,	10,756	1,290 72	1,290 72	2,581 44	75 00	1,215 72
Ashe,	8,539	1,024 68	1,024 68	2,049 36	75 00	949 68
Beaufort,	11,716	1,405 92	1,405 92	2,811 84	75 00	1,330 92
Bertie,	9,973	1,196 76	1,196 76	2,393 52		
Bladen,	8,024	962 88	962 88	1,925 76		
Brunswick,	5,951	714 12	714 12	1,428 24		
Buncombe,	12,338	1,480 56	1,480 56	2,961 12		
Burke,	6,919	830 28	830 28	1,660 56		
Cabarrus,	8,674	1,040 88	1,040 88	2,081 76	150 00	890 88
Caldwell,	5,836	700 32	700 32	1,400 64		
Camden,	5,174	620 88	620 88	1,241 76		
Carteret,	6,208	744 96	744 96	1,489 92		
Caswell,	12,161	1,459 32	1,459 32	2,918 64		
Catawba,	8,234	988 08	988 08	1,976 16		
Chatham,	16,055	1,926 60	1,926 60	3,853 20		
Cherokee,	6,703	804 36	804 36	1,608 72		
Chowan,	5,252	630 24	630 24	1,260 48		
Cleaveland,	9,697	1,163 64	1,163 64	2,327 28		
Columbus,	5,308	636 96	636 96	1,273 92		
Craven,	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,958 96		
Cumberland,	17,723	2,126 76	2,126 76	4,253 52	150 00	1,976 76
Currituck,	6,257	750 84	750 84	1,501 68		
Davidson,	14,123	1,694 76	1,694 76	3,389 52		
Davie,	6,998	839 76	839 76	1,679 52		
Duplin,	11,111	1,333 32	1,333 32	2,666 64		
Edgecombe,	13,770	1,652 40	1,652 40	3,304 80	150 00	1,502 40
Forsythe,	10,627	1,275 24	1,275 24	2,550 48	75 00	1,200 24
Franklin,	9,510	1,141 20	1,141 20	2,282 40		
Gaston,	7,228	867 36	867 36	1,734 72		
Gates,	6,878	825 36	825 36	1,650 72		
Granville,	17,303	2,076 36	2,076 36	4,152 72		
Greene,	5,320	638 52	638 52	1,277 04		
Guilford,	18,480	2,217 60	2,217 60	4,435 20	225 00	1,992 60
Halifax,	13,007	1,560 84	1,560 84	3,121 68		
Haywood,	6,907	828 84	828 84	1,657 68		
Henderson,	6,883	825 96	825 96	1,651 92		
Hertford,	6,656	798 72	798 72	1,597 44		
Hyde,	6,585	790 20	790 20	1,580 40	75 00	715 20
Iredell,	13,062	1,567 44	1,567 44	3,134 88		
Jackson,						
Johnston,	11,861	1,423 32	1,423 32	2,846 64		
Jones,	3,935	472 20	472 20	944 40		
Lenoir,	6,182	741 84	741 84	1,483 68	75 00	666 84
Lincoln,	6,924	830 88	830 88	1,661 76		
Madison,						
McDowell,	5,741	688 92	688 92	1,377 84		
Macon,	6,169	740 28	740 28	1,480 56		
Martin,	6,961	835 32	835 32	1,670 64		
Mecklenburg,	11,724	1,406 88	1,406 88	2,813 76		
Montgomery,	6,163	739 56	739 56	1,479 12		
Moore,	8,552	1,026 26	1,026 26	2,052 52		
Nash,	9,034	1,084 08	1,084 08	2,168 16	75 00	951 26
New Hanover	14,236	1,708 32	1,708 32	3,416 64		
Northampton,	10,734	1,287 72	1,287 72	2,575 44	225 00	1,483 32
Onslow,	7,040	844 80	844 80	1,689 60		
Orange,	14,957	1,794 84	1,794 84	3,589 68		
Pasquotank,	7,708	924 96	924 96	1,849 92		
Perquimans,	6,030	723 60	723 60	1,447 20	75 00	849 96
Person,	8,825	1,059 00	1,059 00	2,118 00		
Pitt,	10,745	1,289 40	1,289 40	2,578 80		
Randolph,	15,176	1,821 12	1,821 12	3,642 24		
Richmond,	7,936	952 32	952 32	1,904 64	75 00	1,746 12
Robeson,	11,080	1,329 60	1,329 60	2,659 20		
Rockingham,	12,363	1,483 56	1,483 56	2,967 12		
Rowan,	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,959 96		
Rutherford,	12,388	1,486 56	1,486 56	2,973 12		
Sampson,	12,311	1,477 32	1,477 32	2,954 64		
Stanly,	6,348	761 76	761 76	1,523 52		
Stokes,	8,490	1,018 80	1,018 80	2,037 60	75 00	943 80
Surry,	17,643	2,117 16	2,117 16	4,234 32		
Tyrrell,	4,452	534 24	534 24	1,068 48		
Union,	9,258	1,110 96	1,110 96	2,221 92	150 00	960 96
Wake,	21,123	2,534 76	2,534 76	5,069 52	75 00	2,459 76
Warren,	10,366	1,243 92	1,243 92	2,487 84	75 00	1,168 92
Washington,	4,780	573 60	573 60	1,147 20	75 00	498 60
Watauga,	3,348	401 76	401 76	803 52	75 00	326 76
Wayne,	11,478	1,377 36	1,377 36	2,754 72		
Wilkes,	11,642	1,397 04	1,397 04	2,794 08		
Yadkin,						
Yancy,	8,068	968 96	968 96	1,937 92		
	753,542	$90,425 04	$90,425 40	180,850 08	$2,250 00	

CITY FASHIONABLE ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 59, Main street, Norfolk, Virginia.

MRS. M. A. BUTT.

HAS the pleasure of informing her patrons and the ladies generally, that she has just returned from her second visit to the North and is now opening a beautiful assortment of Patern Silk and Straw Hats with varied and extensive stock of the most fashionable articles in the Millinery line which for beauty and cheapness cannot be excelled by any in the State. Additional supplies every week.

Nov. 7th, 1854.—5t pd.

THE ELIZABETH CITY STEAM SAW GRIST MILL,

IS NOW IN OPERATION. Flour, Corn Meal and Lumber always on hand and for sale at low prices.

Terms Cash, or when payment is delayed interest from date. Grinding and sawing for Customers done with dispatch. The highest market prices paid for Corn, Wheat, wood and logs for sawing delivered at the Mill.

GRIFFIN & GASKINS.

E. City, Nov. 7th, 1854.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Executors of James Nash dec'd at the last Term of the County Court of Camden, the undersigned hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present them for papment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

oct 31 W. D. PRITCHARD } Exr's.
D. M. SPENCE. }

FURNISHING STORE.

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK of Gentlemen's and Boy's Furnishing Articles, including all sizes and every quality of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Coats from $2 to $20, Pants from $1 25 to $8, Vests from $1 to $9, Overcoats from $2 50 to $25, Linen-bosom shirts from 75 cts. to $2 50, Necker'chfs from 20 cts., to $2, Guernsey Shirts from 75 cts., to $1 37½, Silk Shirts from $3 50 to $5 50 per pair, Hats from 50 cts., to $4, Boots from $1 50 to $6, Gaiters from $2 to $5, Besides agreat many other articles, some of which are Shoes, Slippers, Caps, Linen and Silk Hd'kfs, a great variety of Gloves, Suspenders, Wedding and Party Vests, Cravats, Gloves, &c., Boy's Hats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, Suspenders, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c. The public are respectfully invited to call and see.

oct 31

OVERHAULS, Hickory Shirts, India-Rubber Pants, Caps, Coats, Cloaks, Pouches and Shoes. An entire India-Rubber Suit, Pants, Coat, Shoes and Cap for $7 25.

oct 31 F. VAUGHAN & CO.

SPLENDID WEDDING AND PARTY VESTS and Cravats at F. VAUGHAN & Co's.

WILLIAM T. HINTON,

DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, &c.

HAS NOW RECEIVED HIS NEW STOCK of Fall and Winter goods for 1854. Read this list:

Black Silks and Bombazine, French and English Merinos, Fig'd Delanes of new designs, Silk and Wool Plaids, French and English Prints, High Col'd Ginghams, Silk and Cloth Talmas, Plaid and Cashmere Shawls, Plaid Alapacas, White and Red Flannels, Irish Linens,

Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Gloves, Woolen Shirts and Drawers, Worked Collars and Undersleeves, Hem Stitched Handkchf's, Laces and Fringes, Edgings and Insertions, Black and Fancy Cravats, Ribbons and Trimmings, Jackonet and Swiss Muslins, Crimped Dimity, Umbrellas, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Ready-made Clothing, Carpeting, and Carpet Rugs, Blankets, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Brown and Striped Osnaburgs.

White and Black Kerseys, Sheeps Greys, Linen and Cotton Shirting, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Crockery.

GROCERIES.

Molasses, Syrups, Coffee, Brown, Clarified, Crushed and Pulverized Sugars, Black and Green Teas, Candles, Starch, Pepper, Spice, Indigo, Copperas, Soap, Lard, Camphor, Vinegar, &c., &c.

In calling the attention of my friends and the public to my stock of goods, I assure them that no pains will be spared to give perfect satisfaction.

oc 24 WILLIAM T. HINTON,
Broadwater Street, E. City, N. C.

SPRING STOCK OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &C.

J. & S. CARTWRIGHT,

SUCCESSORS TO S. D. CARTWRIGHT & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have received their SPRING STOCK OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

Their Stock embraces a large and varied assortment of every description of Goods, useful and ornamental, to which the attention of purchasers is invited, with the assurance that they shall be pleased both in quality and price.

They call the particular attention of the ladies to their assortment of DRESS GOODS, which will be found highly attractive.

ap 11, 1854 J. & S. CARTWRIGHT.

LOOK! LOOK!!

A NEW STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just returned from the North with a handsome assortment of Fall and Winter Dry Goods, to which he calls the parttcular attention of the citizens of Elizabeth City and the surrounding counties. His stock of Ladies Goods is very extensive and pretty, to suit the Fall and Winter seasons.

He has also laid in a very extensive asortment of Boots and Shoes of the latest styles an patterns suitable for the Fal and Winter wear

His stock consists of in part as follows:

Cloths of all colors and qualities.
A splendid assortment of Cassimeres.
Vest-Patterns of the latest style.
A fine lot of Shirts.
A good assortment of Calicoes of the latest style.
Shawls of the best quality and sizes.
A very extensive assortment of Hose for men, women and children.
Also an assortment of Hats
Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.
White and Red Flannels.
A fine assortment of bleached and unbleached Cottons.
Linens of the best quality.
Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs.
Kid, Silk and Cotton Gloves.
Collars, Trimmings and Undersleeves.
Umbrellas of various qualities and sizes.
Prrasols, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

He has also on hand an assortment of Ready-Made Clothing, which will be sold very low.

He respectfully invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any one else in his line of business. All he asks is a call, and they can see for themselves.

A. T. WOODLEY & Co.
Road street, E. City, N. C.

sep 27th, 1854.

A CARD.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE HERTford Male and Female Academy would hereby inform the inhabitants of Perquimans and neighboring counties that the exercises of both departments of said Academy will resume on Monday, October 2d, 1854, and the scholastic year will be divided into two terms of five months each Payments to be made on the 1st January, and 1st July 1855.

sept 5—4t

☞ Old North State copy 4t.

HERTFORD ACADEMY.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

JOHN. C. F. BENNETT, Principal.

THE Trustees of the above named Institution take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Perquimans and the neighboring counties, that they have succeeded in procuring the services of JOHN C. F. BENNETT, Esq., as Principal of the Hertford Male Academy, and that the Institution is now in successful operation.

Mr. Bennett is a native of Charleston, S. C., a graduate of one of the Universities of Germany, and the late Principal of Richmond Academy—possessing not only a thorough knowledge of the classics, and of our native language, but also perfectly conversant with the French and High German, having pursued his studies for many years in France and Germany. From the acknowledged abilities of Mr. Bennett as an instructor of young men, and teacher of boys, and from the success which has crowned his efforts during the last Semester, we can with security offer to all parents and guardians the assurance, that at the Hertford Academy their sons and wards can be thoroughly prepared to take a respectable standing in any of our Universities, north or south.

Mr. B. also proposes to form classes in the French and High German—Languages so necessary at the present day for the perfect scholar as well as for the man of business, for which no extra charge will be made to those pupils attending the Academy.

For terms, &c., apply to to the Principal or to either of the undersigned Trustees.

TH. F. JONES,
WILLIS H. BAGLEY,
JOS. G. GRANBERY.

aug 29—8t

☞ Old North State copy wtl4th Oct.

HERTFORD ACADEMY.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT,

D. BARCLIFT, Princ'l.

THE Trustees of the above named Institution take pleasure in announcing so the citizens of Perquimans and the neighboring counties that Mr. D. BARCLIFT has determined to continue the superintendence of the Female Department of this Institution, and that, as formerly, he will be assisted by Miss CAROLINE V. HARVEY, who has heretofore devoted herself to the Musical and other ornamental branches of female education.—Miss Harvey's proficiency in the French language, as also her talent for Music, is acknowledged; and under her kind, amiable, yet firm guardianship, parents and guardians may feel satisfied that their daughters and wards will receive an education which shall fit them for every duty of life.

For terms or further particulars, address the Principal or any of the undersigned Trustees.

TH. F. JONES,
WILLS H. BAGLEY, } Trustees.
JOS. G. GRANBERY, }

aug 29—8t

☞ Old North State copy till 14th October, and send bill to Trustees.

UNION MALE ACADEMY.

JESSEE J. YEATES AND EDWARD EVERTS, Principals.

THE first session of this school will commence at Harrellsville, Hertford county, N. C., on the first Monday in October.

The Trustees have procured the services of Messrs. JESSEE J. YEATES and EDWARD EVERTS, as Associate Teachers—gentlemen fully competent, in every respect, to prepare young men for College.

Terms per Session of Five Months.

Reading and Writing,	$ 8 00
Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic,	10 00
Latin, Greek, French, &c.,	15 00

The Academy is situated in a beautiful village, with a delightful surrounding country, healthy as any portion of Eastern Carolina, and the morals of the people vieing with any community.

Board in the best families can be obtained at six dollars per month.

This Academy has recently been built by a company, which will soon be chartered, and nothing shall be wanting to make this School deserving of public patronage in every respect.

It is the aim of the Trustees to make the intellectual culture of the School not only equal to any in the preparation of young men for college, but also to furnish cheap and ready means for the full completion of Academic Scholarship, where young men, who have not the means of going to College, may receive a very *liberal education.*

PRIZE MEDALS will be awarded at every annual exhibition, and Degrees of Honor conferred for declamation, good scholarship and good morals.

Parents and Guardians patronizing this School may rest assured that the greatest care will be taken to cultivate good morals, and no pains spared to render satisfaction.

Students will be charged from the time of entering School, and from thence no deduction will be made, exce ptin cases of protracted sickness.—The Trustees would be pleased if the patrons of the School would bring their sons and wards at the commencement of the session.

sep 5—3m W. D. PRUDEN, Secretary.

RIDDICKSVILL SEMINARY,

Near Sunsbury, Gates Co., N. C.

THE next session of this school will commence on the first Monday in October. The Principal will be aided in giving instruction by E. M. CARPENTER, A. B., an efficient and able assistant.

Young men are prepared for college or for business life.

Students are admitted at any time, and charged only from date of admission. No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted sickness. For full particulars, inquiry can be made of

M. KELL, (C. C.) Jr., M.

sept 12—9t*

NEW AND INTERESTING BOOKS

AT VICKERY & GRIFFITH'S.

THE Iron Cousin; or Mutual Influence, by Mary Cowden Clarke.

This, That and the Other, by Ellen Louise Chandler.

An Art Student in Munich, by Anna Mary Howitt.

Atherton and Other Tales, by Mary Russell Mitford.

Life and its Aims, in two parts.

Wensley, a story without a moral.

Life in the Mission, the Camp, &c., by Mrs. Colin Mackenzie.

Tempest and Sunshine, or Life in Kentucky, by Mrs. Holmes.

Haps and Mishaps, by Grace Greenwood.

Greenwood Leaves, 1st and 2d series, by Grace Greenwood.

The Foresters' by Alex Dumas.

Light on the Dark River, or Memorials of Mrs. H. A. L. Hamlin.

Clovernook, 2d series, by Alice Carey.

Prismatics, by Richard Haywarde.

Busy Moments of an Idle Woman.

Light andShade, or the Young Artist, by Anna Harriet Drewry.

The Fawn of the Pale Faces, by J. B. Brace.

Harry Muir, a tale of Scottish Life.

Walter Lorimer and other Tales, by E. Sewell.

Calavar, or the Knight of the Conquest, R. M. Byrde.

Mellichampe, a Legend of the Santee, by W. Gilmore Simms.

The Partizan, a Romance of the Revolution, by W. Gilmore Simms.

The Yemassee, a Romance of South Carolina, by W. Gilmore Simms.

The Hero, and other Tales, by the author of Olive, &c.

The Romance of Abelard and Heloise, by O. W. Wright.

Helen Mulgrave, or Jesuit Executorship, an autobiography.

The Exiles, a tale by Talvi.

Our Parish, or Annals of Pastor and People.

Hame and its Influence.

Hypatia, by Charles Kingsley, Jr.

The Black Water Chronicle, by the "Clerk of Oxenford."

Vaconselos, a tale of the new world, by Frank Cooper.

Poems and Parodies, by Phcobe Cary, for sale at VICKERY & GRIFFITH'S City Book store, 19 Main st.

jy 28 Norfolk, Va.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN PLYMOUTH, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING DESIROUS of engaging in some other business, will sell at private sale, his Hotel and all the furniture thereto belonging, together with Four Lots attached thereto in the Town of Plymouth. The advantages of the location are very great, and to persons wishing to purchase, the inducements will be found superior to any others offered in any other town in the State.

The undersigned will also sell at the same time if desired, five negroes, two men and three women, all of whom are good servants.

sep 5 JOHN H. HAMPTON.

LASSITER'S HOTEL,

MURFREESBORO',
HERTFORD CO., N. C.

THE subscriber having purchased the property formerly known as the UNION HOTEL, located in the West end of the Town of Murfreesboro', would respectfully announce, that his House is now open for the accommodation of the public. He has at present in progress extensive and costly improvements, which when completed, will render his House both commodious and elegant. His TABLE will be provided with the best that the country can afford; his Rooms will be properly furnished; his Stables, which are well constructed, will be in charge of experienced Hostlers; in short, the Proprietor will spare neither pains nor expense to contribute to the comfortable accommodation of those who may favor him with their patronage.

jan 3, 1854—tf JAMES H. LASSITER.

NEW STOCK OF CARRIAGES AND HARNESS,

JUST RECEIVED.

THE subscriber, takes pleasure in calling the attention of the public to his new stock, just received of

DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROCKAWAYS, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, SULKIES, CHARIOTEES, &c.

He has recently returned from a visit to the most celebrated manufacturing establishments in the country, where he supplied himself with all the modern improvements. He assures his old patrons and the public, that he is now prepared to execute all their orders with a neatness, elegance and durability, that cannot be surpassed. His stock of

HARNESS

is also highly attractive, and embraces a large and elegant assortment of Double and Single Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Martingals, Whips, &c., OF THE LATEST AND MOST APPROVED STYLES. All of which will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms.

☞ Repairs of all kinns, in every department of his business, executed with neatness, fidelity and despatch, upon reasonable terms.

ROBERT WATKINS,
sep 7, 1852 Elizabeth City, N. C.

J. R. SMALL & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOUSE
FURNISHING TIN, COPPER AND
STOVE DEPOT,
No. 6 Union Street, Norfolk.

THIS establishment, as large as the largest in the Southern States, and possessing facilities and workmen equal to any, can and will furnish any goods in their line as cheap if not cheaper than any similar establishment North or South.

Country merchants and dealers from Virginia and North Carolina will please call and examine our stock. The well known superiority of our Ware renders needless any remark on its quality, farther than to mention the fact that it received the Premium at the late Agricultural Fair.

dec 6

PLAIN WORSTED DRESS GOODS.—Just received at the Bee Hive, splendid Plaid DeLaines, newest styles and patterns; also all wool printed DeLains at real bargains; also black and colored Silk and Lace Visettes at great bargains. The Bee Hive is the place.

sept 19 JAS. SMITH,
Main street, Norfolk.

ANTHRACITE COAL.—The subscribers offer for sale 3000 bushels Red Ash Anthracite Coal, to arrive this week. Persons desirous of being supplied will please send in their orders at once. J. B. FEARING & BRO.

oct 3

NOTICE.

DR. WM. G. POOL

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Elizabeth City, and Pasquotank and Camden counties. His Office is two doors from the Court House, where he may be found at all times, (night and day,) when not engaged elsewhere.

Charges moderate, and payment by note or otherwise required at the expiration of twelve months.

By arrangement with Mrs. Lamb, the Camden Float Bridge will be free to all messengers visiting him on professional business.

E. Ci mh7, ty, 1854.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

I SHALL OFFER AT PUBLIC AUCtion, on the premises, in the Town of Hertford on Thursday the 12th day of October next, that most desirable residence with four town lots attached where I now reside; lately owned and occupied by my husband Joseph Gordon. To those who are familiar with the place nothing need be said about their desirability and convenience of location. All are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves. I shall at the time and place sell all my household and kitchen furniture &c. Terms, which will be accommodating made known on the day of sale.

EMMA GORDON.

Hertford, Sept. 5, 1854.

MERINO VEST FOR LADIES.—Just received at the Bee Hive, 300 fine quality Merino vests, only 50 cents each.

oc 17 JAMES SMITH.

FOR SALE.

THE Fishery known as the old Thomas Midgett Fishery, on Croatan Sound, which has decidedly the advantage of all the Fisheries on the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase will please apply to Thomas Midgett on the Fishery, or to Spencer Sawyer, at Elizabeth City.

aug 15, 1854 SAWYER & MIDGETT.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TEMPLE OF FASHION,

BY R. H. STEVENS.

THE "Practical" has bought out the entire interest of Wm. S. Burr, and will continue the business in all its branches, at the well known stand of Stevens & Butt. It affords me great pleasure to acknowledge the very liberal patronage extended to the late firm, and assure the public that no effort, attention or pains shall be wanting to render ample satisfaction and secure the continued confidence of a generous people.

My Spring Stock will be very large and beautiful having already received One Hundred and Forty-Two cases of Hats, embracing every variety and quality, personally selected from the largest Manufactories in the East, at the lowest rates, thereby enabling me to compete with Northern Dealers.

Merchants will find, (as they always have,) an assortment to suit their markets, as low as the same article can be had North.

The universal reputation of our inimitable Hat precludes the necessity of saying much on this point, it is known that our styles are unique, presenting a symmetry and great beauty, which are scarcely seen elsewhere.

MY SPRING STYLE

is the production of much thought, and is admired by every one of taste. My style for men is peculiarly adapted, and superior to any pattern out this season. I am now ready to furnish by quantity or otherwise Hats of my own make, that for elegance of finish, beauty of style, durability and cheapness are not surpassed by the most experienced of the trade. You are respectfully solicited to call early, and leave your orders with me.

☞ A few sets of Ladies Fur on hand, will be sold without-regard to cost. Call soon and secure a necessary and cheap appendage to your costume.

R. H. STEVENS,
Practical Hatter,
No. 7, Market Square,
feb 14 Norfolk, Va.

FALL STOCK OF TIN WARE, STOVES, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MERCHANTS and dealers will find it to their advantage to call at our extensive establishment, where they will find the best and largest assortment of Tin Ware, Stoves, &c., suitable for the city and country trade. Our facilities for manufacturing are extensive, our workmen are inferior to none in the country, our stock of goods equal to any demand, the quality of which needs no commendation, as it is well known we are desirous of making our establishment the great Southern Depot for Tin Ware, and will offer such inducements to accomplish that object. We will attend promptly to any orders we may be favored with. We ask attention to the following:

MERCHANTS WARE.

Coffee Pots, 1 to 10 qts, plain and riveted
Coffee Boilers 2 to 10 do do
Covered Pails, pint to 20 quarts
Pans, 1 to 16 quarts; Wash Bowls, 3 sizes
Dish Pans, 4 sizes, round and oval
Sauce Pans, pints to 8 quarts
Milk strainers, plain and patent
Milking Pails, 3 sizes; Candle Moulds
Oval and square Bread Pans
Funnels, 5 inch; Nest Cups, ½ pint, pint and q't
Measures, gill to 4 quart
Oil Cans, ½ gal to 10 gals
Oil stands, 15 to 150 gals
Japanned Goods of every description.

IRON WARE.

Sauce Pans, all sizes, tinned
Tea Kettles, tinned and plain
French stew pans, fry Pans
SCALES—Tea, Counter and Platform Scales
LAMPS—Glass and Britannia, all patterns and sizes
STOVES for cooking and warming purposes, the latest and most approved patterns, a few of which we name—
Buck's Patent Morning Star
American Union; Girard Air Tight
Home Air Tight; Odd Fellow; Ætna
Wm. Penn; Crystal; Peerless; Parlor Cook

A variety of patterns suitable for hotels, offices, stores, chambers, &c., and hundreds of other patterns to which we invite your particular attention.

Hot Air Furnaces and Heaters of every description put up at the shortest notice.

sept 12 J. R. SMALL & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.

NEW CARPET WAREROOMS,

NO. 26, MAIN STREET, NORFOLK, VA.

THE subscriber takes this mode of informing his old friends and customers and the public generally, that in addition to his former business of Upholsterer and Paper Hanger, he has opened a large and splendid stock of

Velvet Tapestry, Three Ply, Tapestry Ingrain, Common Ingrain, and Venetian Carpeting, at all prices, from 18¾ cents to $2 per yard.

ALSO,

Rugs and Mats, Druggets of all widths, from 4-4 to 16-4 wide,

Door Mats of every description, Stair Linen.

And a new article of Oil Cloth for Stairs, which supercedes the use of Crash or Stair Linen, more durable and does not require washing.

OIL CLOTHS

of all widths and at all prices, for Entries, Halls, Passages, Stairways and Dining Rooms.

UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAIN GOODS

of every description, such as Silk and Worsted Damasks, Satin DeLane, Moreen, Turkey Red, &c., with Cornices, Bands and Loops, Gimp and Galoons, Cords and Tassels, &c., with a stock of Lace and Muslin Curtains that cannot be surpassed if equalled in this city.

The undersigned would also address a few words to all whom it may concern, about

PAPER HANGINGS

or Wall Paper, and begs leave to inform them that his stock was never larger, better or more varied in regard to Colors, Patterns or quality, and as to prices he is determined that they shall be satisfactory, for he has made up his mind to sell at all hazards, if purchasers can be found at any price.

oc 19 W. A. WALTERS,
No. 26 Main st., Norfolk, Va.

J. B. DYER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,

RESPECTFULLY informs his numerous patrons and the public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand an elegant assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS

of the finest quality, which he is prepared to make up to order at the shortest notice in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner. Also, a choice stock of gentlemen's Silk, Kid and Thread Gloves, Cravats, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, and every other article belonging to a gentleman's wardrobe. He invites the attention of gentlemen to his stock, with the confident assurance that he will be able to give entire satisfaction in the style, quality and price of his goods.

J. B. DYER,
my 23 Merchant Tailor,
E. City, N. C.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING TAKEN THE stand lately occupied by THOMAS BANKS, at WOODVILLE, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has now, and will constantly keep on hand, a heavy and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy Articles, &c., which he will sell upon the most accommodating terms. It is not deemed necessary to enumerate the various articles that go to make up a complete stock of everything pertaining to a large country store—bue I pledge myself to supply all demands for Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Saddles and Bridles, Guns, Watches, Breastpins, &c., &c., in inf